The Sunday Oregonian.

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of Oregon and
ton for 1881.

W

Tables for
Just Ended.

HAVE BEEN BUILT.

Home-Seeking Immi-
the Investor.

DEVELOPMENT.

of Both States Fully

full columns which follow
They contain more in-
variety of important topics
and growth of the
been massed in one
important feature of the
Washington which is not
coastwise traffic, carried
steamers and two score
being unavoidable
and no information is

records.
page give a complete
yesterday,
absolutely correct,
compiled from the most
at a glance the entire
the year. With the
commercial interests, chief
the past year, high rates
the river, the exhibit of
over all other years in
month alone the value of
over $1,000,000, and this
when the water
The exports of previous
as follows:

	FLOUR.	
	Barrels	Value.
	102,943	$491,199
	161,141	808,885
	180,563	901,872

value of the exports
to $5,240,543.
These figures
to all interested
of Portland as a
Willamette river
barriers to naviga-
going vessels been
would have been
so many of the
left only partially
at Astoria, to which
had been light-
the Columbia river.
thus lightered to
to the value of
shows a total
again added to the
from this port,
exports at $6,357,366.
way gratifying and
who are desirous of
metropolis of the
are still more
of the business of
over the flat-
of salmon ship-
to $1,734,140.
interested in the
are agitating the
shows an awakening
years been so ap-
many identified
the city seemed to
well enough
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lethargic slum-
which a prosperous
bring to them a
only of the pres-
the supremacy.
The prospects of hav-
Columbia rivers prop-
all classes may
are not "those
a farmer and
with the hearty co-
others having in
—the prosperity
a commercial city.
improvements en-
attention, the subject of
towage and pilotage is
view of replacing the
for its extreme high
that will prove bene-
large but also one that
of complaint as are
The fact of vessels
in several instances
necessity of having
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now prevailing.
that the business
becomes all the more
the vessels that have
a time, had on
pilots," meaning
the tug-boat mon-
The promise
has been made, but the
be remedied until our
and not cease in
that will not be the
reports going
to the excessive
until it is an accom-
made to secure con-
assistance in making
rivers an unobstructed
all classes of deep sea
and during the
that these needed im-
underway, and the vexa-
at St. Helens bar, the
other points of obstruc-
of the past.
to Portland during the year
Not such a pro-
with the business of
but when compared with
preceding years it shows
It is only of recent
have become direct
scale. During 1880 the
as follows:

	$311,664
	15,902
	84,808
	13,593
	60,198
	43
	$486,208

England consisted of general merchandise; those from Australasia, coal; those from Hong Kong, Chinese merchandise; those from the Hawaiian islands, mainly sugar, rice and molasses; those from British Columbia, oil and general merchandise; and those from the other countries, being surplus stores on board ship.

During 1881, as will be seen by the exhibit made, the imports were from the countries given of the same description although in nearly all cases an increase of quantity is shown. The falling off of the Hawaiian island trade is the natural result of what has been termed a reciprocal treaty between the government and that of the Islands, but in fact it has proven to be but a benefit to Claus Spreckels, the California sugar king, who has made millions of dollars out of the outrageous treaty, driven a lucrative branch of trade from Oregon and deprived the general government of an immense revenue, which has gone into the pockets of Spreckels instead of the public treasury. The imports during 1881 from Hong Kong show a remarkable increase, being $134,270 against $84,808 for the preceding year. Six vessels bringing general cargoes arrived at this port during 1881 from Hong Kong, three of which also brought a number of passengers. The great increase of imports from this direction is due to the fact of the large number of Chinese now employed in the extensive railroad work being done in the state and Washington territory. Rice formed a large portion of the commodities imported from Hong Kong being the staple article of food for the mongolians. In the month of November the American bark, Wealthy Pendleton, arrived from Yokohama bringing to this city the first direct consignment of tea from Japan to this city.

The importation of steel rails for the various lines of railway being built in the state, formed a leading feature of the imports during 1881, and while, perhaps, the quantity to be imported during the present year will not equal the aggregate of 1881, the falling off in this particular item of imports promises to be fully made up by the increased quantity of articles of general merchandise imported from England. The trade with the Hawaiian islands does not promise to increase very materially under the present existing circumstances, but the abrogation of the so-called "reciprocal treaty," which is among the possibilities, will cause a healthy re-action of the Island trade with Oregon. The exhibit shows a falling off of nearly $34,000 during the year 1881 as compared with the value of imports during the preceding year. With the exception of a small cargo of sugar and rice brought by the little schooner Anne F. Briggs in the latter part of 1881, the imports have been brought to this port by vessels en route from England, touching at Honolulu.

The various ports of Australasia furnish the coal brought to Portland with the exception of an occasional cargo from England, brought out as ballast for vessels destined to this port for grain cargos. The supply during 1881 has been more than ordinary, and aside from that brought for the use of the gas works and steamships, quantities have been secured for domestic uses, and the establishment of a coal yard in Portland is one of the new mercantile industries of the city during 1881. While the cheapness and plentifulness of wood at present would seem to offer a serious obstacle to the introduction of coal for general use, at least for the present, there are many who have shown a preference to its use for domestic purposes over wood, and the quantity now being consumed outside of the gas works, steamships and foundries is sufficient to make the traffic a remunerative investment in a pecuniary view.

RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION

Has progressed with great vigor during the year. On January 1st the completed lines of the Northern Pacific company in Washington Territory were:

From Kalama to Tacoma, 106 miles.

From Ainsworth northeast 57 miles.

A report from the front last week states that the road is completed to Hanghtown, two hundred and fifty-eight miles out from Ainsworth. The work of track-laying has been temporarily stopped until the trestle across the lake—a two-mile-long work, to consist of 543 bents—is completed. This will be done within a few days, when track-laying will be continued at the rate of two miles per day. At present grade work is being pushed actively. The various working parties aggregate 1700 men and 15 surveying and locating parties are in the field. During the coming season all the laborers who can be obtained will be put on the work, and it is expected to push it five hundred miles eastward from Pen d'Oreille lake. The only other line to be built by the Northern Pacific this year is:

From a point ten miles south of Tacoma to Seattle—40 miles.

At the beginning of the year, the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company owned the following lines of road in Oregon and Washington:

From The Dalles to Walla Walla—158 miles.

Blue Mountain Extension from Whitman Junction to State Line—14 miles.

Cascade Portage—6 miles.

With the year the company has acquired by lease of ninety-nine years the following lines:

Narrow-gauge line from Ray's landing to Brownsville—20 miles.

Narrow-gauge line from Fulquartz's landing to Airlie—53 miles.

Narrow-gauge line from Sheridan junction to Sheridan—7 miles.

Narrow-gauge line from Perrydale to Smithfield—4 miles.

The same company has constructed the following lines during the year:

From Walla Walla to Texas Ferry—60 miles.

With Dayton branch from Bolles' junction—13 miles.

Grade work on line from The Dalles to the Cascades—46 miles.

Grade work from Umatilla to Pendleton—30 miles.

During the year the company has made disbursements other than for ordinary expenses:

For construction	$5,766,000
Equipment for new lines	320,000
Equipment for operated lines	600,000
Total	$6,686,000

During this year—1882—the company will build the following lines:

From Umatilla toward Baker City as far as possible—probably 100 miles.

From Portland on to a point on Oregon side of the Columbia two miles below Kalama, 43 miles.

To extend Colfax road from Rebel Flat to a point on the N. P. R. R., 40 miles east of Ainsworth, 50 miles.

The Oregon and California Railroad Company now owns two lines of road:

From Portland to Roseburg, 200 miles.

From Portland to Corvallis, 100 miles.

During this year it will extend the east side line toward junction with the California end of the line just as far as possible. This work and other railroad work will probably be embarrassed by difficulty in securing laborers.

The Oregon Pacific Company during this year propose to build a line:

From Yaquina bay eastward toward Boise City as far as possible, probably 150 miles.

Nearly twenty miles of grade work on this line is already done. What the Oregon short line, incorporated here yesterday, proposes to do, is not yet stated.

THE WHEAT INTEREST.

The Business which Employs More People,

BRINGS MORE MONEY TO THE STATE

Than any other, and which is the Backbone of the Wealth, Industry and Progress of Oregon and Washington.

Ever since the settlement of Oregon, wheat has been its staple product, and ever since the valley railroads were built, its great export. When wheat is high, everybody in Oregon has money, and when wheat is low times are hard. The financial condition of the country is almost as exactly indicated by the wheat rate, as the weather by the thermometer. Every farmer in western Oregon is a wheat raiser, and almost every merchant outside of Portland a wheat broker. The tables printed on another page illustrate the volume of the product and export, the countries which buy it and the growth of the business during the past ten years. The Willamette valley was the first field of wheat raising and is still ahead of any other and all other sections.

Owing to the constant drain of immigration from the Willamette valley to eastern Oregon and Washington territory, which has been going on for four or five years past, there has been but little gain of grain raised during that time, and an average product of 130,000 tons of wheat as surplus over seeding and home requirements will express a fair estimate of the yield of the Willamette valley during this period, but with increased activity in railroad building and the natural increase of population consequent thereon, we can confidently count on renewed progression in the cereal products of the Willamette, as it has not yet reached one-half its grain growing capacity. As we before stated the cause for this apparent standing still has been the great drain of population to east of the Cascade mountains, and not less than forty thousand inhabitants of that section of country must have been original inhabitants of the valley. The crop this season in

EASTERN OREGON AND WASHINGTON

Was a good one, for, although there seemed to be every indication of failure up to the beginning of May, by reason of drought, it was happily averted by sufficient rains to save the most of the crop for an abundant yield, except that on some of the low lands north and west of Walla Walla, where it came too late to insure more than half a crop. The year previous had been a disastrous one for the farming community on account of prolonged drought, coupled with scorching hot weather at a proper time in the wheat filling to shrivel it, so that it was inferior and in great part unmerchantable, and the total production fell far short of expectations, much of it having never been marketed at all, but fed to stock, so that the full average crop of this year came as a godsend to the farmers of that section whose store accounts had continued notwithstanding the short crop; and found them ready to meet the market at its inception, when fifty cents per bushel net was regarded as remunerative, and at which probably a quarter of the crop was sold. By this time the steady appreciation of prices in Europe brought prices up to sixty cents, so that the gradations of sale of the wheat crop of that section will average fifty-five cents net, and it is now as a whole out of first hands and two-thirds shipped.

Beyond the home and seedling requirements there must have been 100,000 tons of wheat surplus this year which was delivered to the shipping centers in about the following proportions:

	Tons.
Walla Walla	22,000
Weston	13,000
Waitsburg	7,500
Dayton	10,000
Upper Snake river	12,500
Milton	5,000
Umatilla to mouth of Snake river	10,000
Klickitat	2,000
Various small shipping points	10,000
Total	100,000

The transportation company have carried away about two-thirds of the surplus, and there is now on hand in about the following ratio:

	Tons.
Walla Walla	4,000
Weston	6,000
Waitsburg	3,000
Dayton	2,500
Upper Snake river	12,000
Milton	2,000
Umatilla to mouth Snake	1,500
Various	2,500
Total	33,500

These are estimates from a reliable source. Mr. Muir, general traffic agent of the O. R. & N. Co. makes the following statement as a compilation of reports from warehousemen:

	At Station. Tons.	To come in. Tons.
Lewiston	3000	
Steptoe and Alpowa	3000	
Truax and Kelly's bar	3000	
Almota and Wawawai	5000	
Ilia and Pan Bar	3900	
New York Bar	2000	
South Texas	1500	
Dayton	1900	1500
Long's	1100	500
Waitsburg	3500	
Walla Walla (wheat)	3886	2000
" " (flour)	1130	
Valley Grove	600	
Prescott	300	
Milton	1625	900
Blue Mountain	7235	250
Umatilla	100	400
Cold Springs	1150	400
The Dalles		400
	43,006	6350

NOTE.—The above includes flour and flax seed.

The company carried down the Columbia from July 1st to Dec. 20, 62,211 tons wheat and 10,518 tons flour, of which 10,000 tons was held over from 1880, making the amount of this year's crop delivered to market here 62,732 tons.

RECAPITULATION.

	Tons.
Moved of this year's crop	62,732
Yet to be shipped	49,356
Total surplus of 1881	112,088

The wheat thus withheld is in good condition, except a small proportion at Blue Mountain (Weston depot), which was subjected so long to the continued rains before covering that much of it will have to be resacked. The site for the storage of this grain is so unfortunate, being in a naturally damp location, that the railroad company would only be doing simple justice to remove the surplus there before it is further damaged.

The prolonged rains of this fall have tended to remove one cherished illusion of the oldest inhabitant, that wheat would stand it all without injury. Had it not been for the good judgment of Mr. Villard, who saw it exposed and promptly ordered lumber at the company's expense and covered it, there would have been a very general loss from over confidence this fall. The evident danger will serve as a reminder in the future to the end that warehouses will be constructed to forefend against similar experience.

There is an universal feeling that the weather up to date augurs well for a good crop next season, and some are so sanguine as to contend that it is now past peradventure with the rain and snows that have fallen already. The acreage sown will be a half greater than before south of Snake river, and north of it should be quadruple more, as grain production in that section up to this time has cut no material figure in export.

It is only a lucky chance to Walla Walla that it became the center of the first wheat production east of the Cascade mountains, and was solely owing to the fact that railroad communication was first given this section of country. With two years of equal facilities, Weston has become only second in importance, with one year Dayton third, and Pendleton, Pataha City, Moscow, Lewiston and Colfax, as soon as railroad facilities are afforded them and time given for development, will all be equally important with Walla Walla in wheat production and shipment, with room for two or three other large centers yet locked up in the mysteries of possible railroad extension. The country has infinite capabilities yet untaxed, and with the purpose of railroad managers to open up every fertile section to railroad communication, the country west of the Rocky mountains tributary to the Columbia river can easily supply one million tons of grain as her tribute of food supply to the world's depleted granaries.

The production of the different wheat sections is fully illustrated in the tables. It is estimated, by the officers of the Oregon and California railroad company that the amount of grain stored in warehouses along the line of the east side division is 18,000 tons, and on the west side division from 8,000 to 10,000 tons. The amount still in the hands of farmers is reported to be large. The

PRICE OF WHEAT

In Oregon exactly follows the English market, and is just so much less than the ruling price per ton in Liverpool as it costs to carry it there with the value of risk and time added. Excessive freight rates during the past season have affected the price of wheat here so that farmers have not reaped the advantages of our splendid crop, notwithstanding the scarcity abroad. The following table shows the variation in the tonnage rate and in wheat quotations for each week of the year:

		Wheat. per cental.	Tonnage. Offered.	Askd.
Jany.	1	$1 40	..	..
"	6	1 35@1 40	75s	76s 6d
	13	1 35@1 40	..	..
	20	1 36	..	..
	27	1 30	80s	85s
Feby	3	1 25	..	..
	10	1 23	..	..
	17	1 30	..	..
	24	1 27½	..	..
March	3	1 27@1 30	79s 6d	..
	10	1 27½	..	85s
	17	1 27@1 30	..	80s
	24	1 30	..	85s
	31	1 30	..	..
April	7	1 30	82s 6d	87s 6d
	14	1 27½@1 30	87s 6d	90s
	21	1 30	..	..
	28	1 28@1 30	..	95s
May	5	1 27@1 30	..	92s 6d
	12	1 30	..	..
	19	1 30@1 32	..	82s 6d
	26	1 31½@1 38½	..	..
June	2	1 32½	..	..
	9	1 32½	82s 6d	85s
	16	1 30	..	..
	23	1 35	..	..
	30	1 35	..	..
July	7	1 35	..	80s
	14	1 35	..	82s 6d
	21	1 32@1 35	..	..
	28	1 35	..	..
August	4	1 27½@1 35	..	80s
	11	1 37	..	82s 6d
	18	1 42@1 50	..	86s
	25	1 50@1 55	..	..
Sept.	1	1 55@1 57½	..	90s
	8	1 52½	..	..
	15	1 55	..	..
	22	1 55@1 57	..	92s 6d
	29	1 60	..	..
Oct.	6	1 62½	..	..
	13	1 58	..	87s 6d
	20	1 60	..	85s
	27	1 57½	..	..
Nov.	3	1 60	..	..
	10	1 60	..	80s
	17	1 60	..	..
	24	1 63	..	..
Dec.	1	1 57½	..	..
	8	1 60	..	..
	15	1 57½	..	80
	22	1 55	..	..
	31	1 57½	..	..

THE TIMBER INTEREST.

Review of the Lumber and Shipbuilding Business.

WITH A GLANCE AT ITS METHODS.

An Interest which Employs Ten Thousand Men in Oregon and Washington—A Great Industry in the Hands of Non-Residents—Etc.

SEATTLE, W. T., Dec. 22, 1881.

The forests which border the shores of Puget sound are the most magnificent which grow upon the earth. No finer timber for general commercial and domestic uses than the yellow fir grows anywhere and nowhere does it grow in such vast accessible areas as here. The first navigator who sailed into Puget sound first—with the eye of a sailor—was struck with the magnificence of the sea upon which his vessel floated, and next—he is still the mariner—with the magnificence of the surrounding forests from which other vessels could be made; and his log-book speaks of both with the enthusiasm of pleased astonishment. First to Puget sound came the discoverer, then the trapper and then the woodsman. Nearly fifty years ago a small vessel sailed in and was loaded with spars, the crew felling the timber, which grew to the very water line. Other vessels came from time to time, and soon Puget sound spars were known in the markets.

As San Francisco grew, her lumber dealers reached out for timber sources, and an enterprising firm put up a small mill on Puget sound. Other small mills were built, and soon—about 1850-1-2—half a dozen establishments, varying in daily cutting capacity from 2500 to 10,000 feet, were in operation. Their product was shipped to San Francisco by small schooners. In these early days timber was the single article of export, and every other industry on the sound had its origin from the lumber business and depended upon it. The farmer sold his produce to the loggers, the stock-raiser sold his meat to the mills and his steers to the loggers, the mill companies imported by their vessels on their return trips all the merchandise used in the settlements and almost monopolized the trade, securing such prices as the poverty of the people would permit.

The business gradually grew and, about 1860, became great. Immense mills were put up at half a dozen points, large vessels were built to carry away the product and armies of men were employed. About this time the great timber firms of San Francisco sent out agents, who searched the whole region over and, in the names of their employers, filed upon every available foot of forest land, for which the merely nominal government rate was paid. A few large firms thus obtained advantages which have enabled them to practically monopolize the business, not in the precise sense of monopoly, but to the extent of dictating prices for logs and of driving small competitors from the field.

THE LUMBER BUSINESS

Is now larger and more prosperous than at any time in the past. A long season of depression and dullness ended two years ago and has been followed by a boom now in its height. There are many small local mills on the sound, and several not so small which supply the home trade. Of these there are two at Seattle which occasionally ship a cargo, and one on the Nisqually, a stream which puts into the sound at its southern end near Tacoma. There are now seven large export mills running on full time as follows:

MILL.	DAILY CAPC'TY.	VALUE.	NO. MEN.
Tacoma	75,000	$73,000	100
Port Blakely	136,000	123,000	125
Port Madison	100,000	120,000	75
Port Gamble	100,000	200,000	175
Seabeck	50,000	75,000	40
Port Discovery	50,000	75,000	40
Utsalady	80,000	100,000	50
Total	590,000	$770,000	600

Besides these, there are two mills not in operation, one at Port Ludlow, capacity 125,000 per day, and another at Freeport or Milton, capacity 40,000 feet per day. I am told that the latter mill is idle under a subsidy of $900 per month. The former is owned by the Gamble company. The figures given in the table above, are estimates verified by many men whom I have interviewed as "about correct." The various companies, with one or two exceptions, are represented here by agents who do not feel at liberty to furnish information about the business of the mills under their management.

It will be seen by the table that the daily capacity of the mills is 590,000 feet or about 100,000,000 for the working year. But as none of them work up to the extreme figure, the actual cut is something less. As no record is kept of coastwise exports it is not possible to obtain figures of shipments either for this year or the years past. Messrs. Rothschild & Co., shipping and commission merchants of Port Townsend, have kept a record of foreign shipments during the last six months which shows a good foreign export business as follows:

Month.	Cargoes.	Value.
July	8	$ 37,955 70
August	10	57,889 38
September	7	85,568 17
October	10	121,783 82
November	6	33,125 31
December	11	44,506 05
Total for six months	52	$380,828 43

This lumber was shipped to the Sandwich islands, Mexico, Australia, China and the South American states and to New Zealand. The trade is growing rapidly and will soon assume great proportions.

MILL MEN AND TOWNS.

Most of the mills, as stated above are owned by non-resident capitalists and are managed by agents who live on the sites. Each mill is surrounded by a village in which the employees live, and over which the mill manager is the autocrat. Each of these little villages has a postoffice and telegraph office and stores presided over by clerks of the "company." Everything belongs to the "company" and everything goes into its maw. No outside stores are allowed to exist, and if an enterprising merchant sets up an establishment in the convenient neighborhood, he is soon "frozen out" as the company compels its employees to patronize its own stores.

The men employed in the mills are a distinctive class in the sense that they seldom abandon mill work for other employments. They are mostly Americans and as a class, sober and industrious. Many of them have families who live in small houses which compose the mill village. Managers and office men in the employ of the mill company receive about the same wages paid in other branches of general business. Sawyers and foremen receive from $65 to $75 per month with board, a common labor is paid about $40 per month with board. Chinamen and Indians of whom there are from twenty to forty at each mill, receive $1 per day and board themselves.

THE LOGGING BUSINESS,

Which is "accessory before the fact" in the timber trade, is scarcely less important in the magnitude of its disbursements or in the number of men which it employs, than the business of the mills. It is estimated that two thousand men are engaged in logging for the various mills on Puget Sound. They work in parties or camps, as they are called, of from twelve to twenty men, and each camp runs a team of eight to ten oxen. These camps work under a boss logger who generally owns his outfit which is worth about $3,000, and who employs men, etc., on his own account, selling his logs sometimes to one mill, sometimes to another. Many loggers, however, work under special contract with a particular mill company which furnishes them with an outfit, supplies, and advances of money. Average logs are now worth $4.50 per thousand feet, while special lengths bring higher rates. The method of logging is very simple. The first work after a camp is located, is to build a road to water, which is done by laying small logs called "skids" about four feet apart across an ordinary roadway. This work is done by men who are known in camp as "swampers." Axemen cut down the trees which are sawed into the lengths desired. The logs are then "snaked" singly over the skids to the water where they are rafted and towed by steamer to the mill. The longest skid road on the sound is two miles, and but few reach back more than one mile. Although millions upon millions of feet of timber have been "logged" here during the past twenty-five years, scarce a mark has been made upon the forests of the country. In no case have trees been taken more than two miles from the sound and its river tributaries, while the greatest body of timber and the best quality is several miles back on the foothills. This will eventually be hauled to the sound by narrow-gauge railroads which are now largely used in logging in the red wood districts of California. The Olympia and Tenino narrow gauge road has hauled several million feet during the past six months, demonstrating that logging by this means is practicable here. This is the only railroad now used for this purpose in Oregon and Washington. Log cars and mules are employed in a few places on the sound, but the old-fashioned skid road is the common means of getting logs to the water.

Methods of logging and lumber making on Puget sound are wasteful in the extreme. It is estimated that five billion feet of timber is destroyed for each one million feet of marketable lumber produced. The writer of this, in an article written in September from Coos bay, spoke as follows of the waste of timber, and further observation has only confirmed the views then expressed: "Here, as elsewhere on the northern coast, the forests are being cut down with a haste and waste which regards only the present, and will in a few years transform our splendid timber region into a desolate stumpy wilderness. A practical mill man told me that for every million feet of marketable lumber shipped from Coos bay—and the same figures apply to Puget sound and the Columbia river—five million feet of timber is destroyed. Five-sixths of the timber of the country is wasted. Loggers take only the finest trees, and of these only the best cuts, burning the butts, limbs and small trees as the easiest way of clearing off the ground. Large slices of these best cuts are slabbed off and burned. There is no care to save. It is cheaper to go into the forest primeval and choose from its best stores than to potter with slabs and odd ends. Each mill man and logger is making his own fortune, not regarding the interests of the people who will occupy this land fifty or a hundred years from now. It is a ruthless and cruel waste."

Logging is carried on about eight months in the year, and some camps run after a fashion even through the wet months of the winter. It pays the men engaged in it a fair return, and the wages paid to laborers are about the same as in the mills. Good drivers easily find special wages.

An important branch of the timber business on Puget sound is the

SHIP-BUILDING INTEREST.

There is a little yard connected with almost every mill, where vessels are built for the companies, and at several places large yards, where ships are built by contract. Following is a list of vessels built on the sound during the past eleven years:

RIG AND NAME.	WHERE BUILT.	TONNAGE.
1870.		
Sch Margaret Crockland	Port Madison	169.03
Sch Planter	Seattle	14.66
Sch W. S. Phelps	Port Madison	93.39
Str Alida	Seattle	114.43
Sch Light Wing	Port Ludlow	100.61
Barge Diana	Seattle	33.91
Str James Mortie	Seattle	6.55
Sch Ontario	Port Blakely	14.03
1871.		
Str Etta White	Freeport	47.35
Sch Undine	Stillaguamish	8.31
Str Clara	Seattle	25.43
Ship Wildwood	Port Madison	1,099.02
Str Comet	Seattle	56.88
Sch Loleta	Seattle	119.78
Str Zephyr	Seattle	161.51
1872.		
Sch Marietta	Port Discovery	141.11
Sch Dolly Varden	Whidby Island	19.37
Sch Big River	Freeport	160.42
Str Blakely	Port Blakely	176.01
Sch Serena Thayer	Port Discovery	206.06
Scow Uncle Davy	Port Blakely	32.92
Str Georgie	Seabeck	38.73
Scow M. S. Drew	Freeport	23.00
Scow George	Port Blakely	22.86
1873.		
Sloop Artful Dodger	Stillaguamish	8.64
Sch Geo. Francis Train	Port Gamble	27.80
Sch Z. B. Heywood	Port Ludlow	107.00
Sch May Hare	Port Madison	64.26
Sloop Magnolia	Steilacoom	11.52
Sch Empire now stmr. Empire of S. F.	Port Madison	752.36
Scow Western Terminus	Freeport	56.41
Sch Orcas	Orcas Island	10.71
Scow Red Cloud	Olympia	33.84
1874.		
Bkt'ne Modoc	Utsalady	432.37
Sloop Polly	Tacoma	8.94
Sch C. C. Perkins	Seattle	26.74
Sch Alice	Port Blakely	232.14
Sloop Mary Louisa	Port Ludlow	5.84
Scow Schwabacher	Seattle	10.28
Sch Annie Gee	Port Ludlow	15.94
Sch Una	Port Blakely	190.78
Sch Ellen J. McKinnon	Port Ludlow	[illegible]
Bkt'ne Ella	Freeport	259.84
Bkt'ne Discovery	Port Discovery	415.78
Sch Twilight Sch J. Nickerson (twins)	Port Ludlow	[illegible]
Str Addie	Seattle	81.09
Str Lena C. Grey	Seattle	155.34
Str Yakima	Port Gamble	173.54
Bkt'ne Pio Benito	Port Ludlow	377.80
Bkt'ne S. M. Stetson	Port Madison	707.16
Bkt'ne R. K. Ham	Port Blakely	569.38
Sch Granger	Utsalady	41.44
1875.		
Sch Anne Lyle	Port Ludlow	195.30
Sch Cassie Hayward	Port Ludlow	197.92
Sch Ida Schnauer	Port Ludlow	215.82
Str Fanny Lake	Seattle	97.61
Sch L. J. Perry	Port Gamble	34.24
Sch Emma Utter	Port Ludlow	279.39
Sch Juanita	Seattle	[illegible]
Sch William L. Beebe	Port Ludlow	298.24
Sch Carrie Hayden	Seattle	4.85
Sch La Gironde	Port Ludlow	504.51
Sch American Girl	Port Ludlow	225.23
1876.		
Sch Mary Parker	Utsalady	61.58
Str Capital	Olympia	23.23
Sch Courser	Port Ludlow	337.08
Sch Robert and Minnie	Port Madison	99.26
Sloop Katie Stevens	Port Ludlow	5.56
Str Dispatch	Port Madison	44.31
Sch Premier	Port Ludlow	307.09
Sch Fidalgo Traveler	Fidalgo Island	9.99
Str Nellie	Seattle	169.27
Bkt'ne Katie Flickenger	Seattle	972.46
Sch Reporter	Port Ludlow	227.40
Bark Cassandra Adams	Seabeck	[illegible]
Str Minnie May	Seattle	[illegible]
Bkt'ne Quickstep	Port Ludlow	[illegible]
Sloop Albion	Whidby Island	[illegible]
Str Messenger	Olympia	[illegible]
1877.		
Sch Elwood Evans	Olympia	12.5
Sloop Quickstep	Seattle	11.6
Sch Hueneme	Port Ludlow	354.7
Sch Hunter	Port Ludlow	7.8
Sch Walpole	Port Ludlow	48.47
Sch Richard Holyoke	Seabeck	116.82
Sloop Hawkeye	Orcas Island	5.83
Sch M E Foster	Port Ludlow	130 00
1878.		
Sloop Inkerman	Port Townsend	[illegible]
Bkt'ne Catharine Sudden	Port Ludlow	405 85
Str Hyack	Seattle	21 40
Str Old Settler	Olympia	11 77
Scow Lake	Seattle	42.07
Scow Ark	Seattle	101.31
Sch Tacoma	Puyallup	17.46
Str Gem	Bell Town	87.62
Sch Maggie	Samish	35.71
Bk (reb'lt) David Hoadley	Port Gamble	981.04
Str Josephine	Seattle	72.73
Sch Schwabacher	Port Blakely	21.84
Sloop King Fisher	New Tacoma	41.79
Str (rebuilt) Saranac	Whatcom	7.35
Sch Waleiha	Port Ludlow	40.30
Sch Liholiho	Port Ludlow	75.00
1879.		
Str (rebuilt) Chehalis	Seattle	96.74
Str Cassiar	Seattle	289.62
Sch Iris	Port Ludlow	177.09
Sloop O. K	Tacoma	38.44
Sch Champion	New Dungeness	42.81
Str Neptune	Seattle	93.09
Str Susie	Seattle	47.43
Sloop Invincible	Utsalady	6.17
Str George E. Starr	Seattle	472.63
Sch Luka	Port Ludlow	100.00
Sch Malolo	Port Ludlow	130.00
1880.		
Str Daisy	Seattle	[illegible]
Str Joe Adams	Tacoma	15.21
Sloop Charlie	Port Madison	109.79
Sch Kelpie	Port Ludlow	[illegible]
Sch Eva	Seabeck	77.02
Str Augusta	Seattle	15.04
Sch Lady Mine	Port Ludlow	58.66
Str (rebuilt) Celilo	Seattle	1136.62
Ship Olympus	Seabeck	310.22
Sch State of Sonora	Seabeck	29.10
Sch Aggie	Port Ludlow	52.31
Sch Kara Koula	Port Ludlow	190.08
Bkt'ne Wrestler	Port Ludlow	Unknown
Sch Jennie Walker	Port Ludlow	40.08
1881.		
Sch Jennie	Port Townsend	15.00
Bkt'ne Wrestler	Port Ludlow	470.00
Str Jessie	Seattle	12.00
Str Hornet	Port Blakely	8.00
Sch Maria E. Smith	Port Blakely	365.00
Str Lillie	Seattle	80.00
Sch Lottie Carson	Port Blakely	220.00
Bkt'ne Mary Winkelman	Seabeck	532.00
Str Alki	Seattle	45 00
Str Sea Witch	Seattle	38.00
Sloop City of Seattle	Seattle	7.00
Sch Annie Sarson	Port Blakely	377.00
Str Biz	Arcadia	80.00
Sch Two Jacks	Seattle	6.00
Bkt'ne Retriever	Seabeck	548.00
Sloop Mystery	Port Ludlow	6.00
Bkt'ne Kitsap	Port Ludlow	694.00

Two vessels are now on the ways at Port Blakely, whose tonnage will aggregate 1300 tons and another of about 550 tons is on the ways at Seabeck. Two small steamers are also on the ways at Seattle. Several more vessels are contracted for, and next year will probably witness great activity in this growing business. About 180 ship carpenters are now engaged at the various yards on the Sound, and the wages rate average about $4 per day to the man.

OTHER LOCALITIES.

UMPQUA RIVER AND COOS BAY.

We quote from a letter written from Coos bay to the OREGONIAN several months ago by its staff correspondent: "There are on Coos bay four large saw mills. All their product is marketed in San Francisco. Luce's mill at Empire City cuts now 500,000 feet per month, but its capacity is nearly double this amount. It is now running half-handed and in direct mill work employs only fifteen men. Its monthly disbursements for logs and labor amounts to $4,000.

E. B. Dean & Co.'s mill at Marshfield cuts 45,000 feet per day or 1,000,000 feet per month. It employs forty men and disburses $8,000 monthly for logs and labor.

A. M. Simpson & Co.'s mill at South Bend is a well fitted and managed establishment. It saws 700,000 feet month. In connection with it is a ship-yard where two or three vessels are built each year. In the work of the mill and shipyard fifty men are employed. A few days ago a three-masted schooner was slipped from the ways into the water, where she rode gracefully yesterday when I visited the bend. She is 400 tons measurement and is named the "James A. Garfield." The paint in which this honored name is written on her sides was still damp when the news came that Garfield was dead. At the head of each mast of the new craft a little golden American eagle is perched—a pretty idea of Captain Robert Simpson. Lobree's mill is at the northeast side of the bay about fourteen miles from the ocean. It saws 10,000 feet per day and employs 22 men. However, with new machinery which is now being put in, its capacity will be increased to 45,000 feet per day and its working force increased to forty-five.

There is a bolt sawing or barrel factory at Empire City which employs 30 men and disburses for lumber, labor, etc., $3,000 per month. It represents an investment of about $15,000 and owned by San Francisco men who dispose of its product in California and in the East.

At Marshfield there is another shipyard which employs 25 men, ship building on the bay has been carried on for many years and is a profitable industry. The builders have had a wide and enviable fame.

Incidental to the lumber business and dependent upon it is the logging industry, which engages 200 men and 25 teams of eight oxen each. This timber business employs directly or indirectly fully 1000 men, and is just now the active industry of the bay. Ordinary mill hands get from $30 to $35 per month, sawyers $100 per month, ship-carpenters $3 per day—all with board."

The most important business on the lower Umpqua, and that upon which all other interests are contingent, is lumber making. The mills of Simpson & Co., of San Francisco, are located at Gardiner, on the north side of the Umpqua, nine miles above its mouth. Their annual product of lumber, all of which goes to San Francisco, approaches 3,000,000 feet, and the annual disbursements for logs and labor $300,000. The monthly shipment of lumber is about eight cargoes, or 250,000 feet. In

WESTERN OREGON,

Particularly on the Columbia river, a large timber business is carried on. Five mills—one of them nearly as large as the Gamble mill on Puget sound—run on full time in Portland and do a profitable business. All of these contribute to the local supply, which is very large, and the Weidler mill exports from thirty to fifty cargoes each year. An article on "Oregon's Manufactures" gives further information with reference to these mills. At St. Helens on the Oregon side of the Columbia river, thirty miles below Portland, there is a large mill, owned by Muckle Bros., which saws about thirty-five thousand feet of lumber per day. About half of its product comes to Portland and the remainder is shipped to San Francisco or foreign ports. At Columbia City, two miles below St. Helens, there is another export mill, which runs on an intermittent plan and does but little. At Oak Point, on the Washington side of the lower Columbia, there is a mill which cuts thirty thousand feet per day; and at Knappton, opposite Astoria, a big mill whose daily capacity is 150,000 feet. Three mills at Astoria merely supply the local trade.

SHOALWATER BAY AND GRAY'S HARBOR.

The OREGONIAN staff correspondent quoted above, writing from Shoalwater bay in August last said: "The only export is lumber, and the South Bend mill is the only means of making it. This mill cuts 45,000 feet per day, and its monthly shipment is 1,000,000 feet. Schooners of 200 tons carriage capacity come up the river to South Bend and load from the docks, carrying their cargoes to San Francisco, where they find ready sale. Spruce is the only lumber sawed in any quantity, in fact, the only timber available here. Most of the spruce which goes into the San Francisco market comes from the South Bend mill. The next important industry is logging, dependent, of course, upon the mill. Good logs bring $4 50 per thousand feet in the river, an advance of 25 cents above last year's prices."

Again we quote the correspondent, this time writing from Gray's harbor: "The timber resources of Gray's harbor are enormous. Not only are its shores bordered with extensive forests, but the whole region drained by the rivers putting into it is heavily timbered. All along the Chehalis river and the various streams tributary to it grow most magnificent forests of fir and cedar. A sawlog cut in the Black hills, three miles west of Olympia, can be floated into Gray's harbor. As I stated in a former letter, every foot of the shore line of the harbor is owned, and unfortunately it is in the hands of speculators, who hold it for its timber. Pope & Talbot, the big milling firm of the sound, own several townships of the best timber, which they will probably some time in the future cut on the bay. Several years ago, when most of the land was open to entry, this firm sent parties of men through the entire region, who picked upon the best timber and entered it for their employers at the nominal government rate. Captain J. C. Ainsworth owns a large tract, as do Hayward, Thompson and half a dozen others known in Portland. This is the great drawback to lumber enterprise on the harbor, and one which has greatly delayed development of this great resource and incidentally of the country. Other difficulties are the obstacles to inland navigation presented by the unmarked condition of the channels of the bay and bars of the river, and the scarcity of sites for mills. There are but three eligible situations, and these are in the hands of unreasonable men who demand a hundred times their value. More than one firm has been frightened away by these various disadvantages. While on the river I met Mr. George H. Emerson of San Francisco, a mill man connected with Simpson Bros., who had been prospecting the country with the purpose of putting in a mill. Viewing the situation from a practical standpoint, he considered that the bay, even in the face of the obstacles enumerated, offered fair inducements to enterprise. The cost of building a sawmill is no small matter even in a favorable situation, but in a wilderness where even the lumber for foundations and the first necessary buildings must be imported, where there are no aids or conveniences whatever, is a tremendous work. A mill of 70,000 feet daily capacity, before it is ready to saw a stick, represents an outlay of not much less than $100,000. Although the supply of timber near at hand is great, a mill owned outside of the Pope & Talbot interest would have mainly to depend upon the upper Chehalis as its source of timber supply.

The forests along the bay are mostly spruce, but there are also great areas of cedar. Cedar is the only wood now in use throughout the country, and the two or three little mills saw no other kind. It is used for building fences, and in fact all purposes to which wood is applied. The forests are extensive and generally of good quality.

THE SALMON INTEREST.

A Complete Statement of the Business and its Methods.

AN ANNUAL PRODUCT OF TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

How Salmon are Caught, How they are Canned and Where They are Sold—The Present Status and the Possibilities of a Great Industry, Etc.

When the little company of men whom John Jacob Astor sent into the wilderness seventy years ago to get money for himself, and claim Oregon for the United States, arrived at the Cascades, worn by hardships and half starved, they met kind Indians who gave them food. That food was salmon. During the summer months of each year several lodges from each of the many Indian tribes of this region camped either at the falls of the Willamette, at the Cascades, or along the narrows of The Dalles and caught and dried large lots of salmon, which formed the staple of food for winter. This is the first record of salmon fishing on the Columbia. From the time of the earliest settlement by whites it was an important and nearly the only regular industry of the Indians. During the summer they fed upon the fresh fish, and in winter ate the cured meat—salmon, at all times, being their most important food.

The first white men who fished in the Columbia river to the extent of making a business of it, were Italians, who supplied the little market demand at Portland during the run, and salted down a few kegs for winter use.

In 1864 Mr. William Hume, a practical fisherman, started a cannery on the Sacramento river, California, and did a profitable business, but hearing that the Chinook or Columbia river salmon were of better quality than the fish of the Sacramento, came up in the spring of 1866 to investigate. A little observation convinced him not only that the good reports he had heard were true, but that the half had not been told. He at once secured a site at Eagle Cliff, Washington territory side of the river, put up a small building, brought appliances and skilled men from his establishment on the Sacramento and, that season—1866—put up 4000 cases of four dozen one-pound cans each. In this work he employed forty persons, ten of whom were fishermen. His success in catching and packing the fish, and his subsequent profitable sale of the pack, encouraged him and his partner (Mr. Hapgood, of California) to double their facilities, and the next season they put up 8000 cases. In 1867 George W. Hume, who had been a sharer in the original venture, drew out and put up a cannery of his own, packing 10,000 cases. The next year William Hume and Hapgood and George Hume continued in the business, and Capt. John West, of Westport, put up a cannery, the total pack of the three establishments being 28,000 cases. The next season R. D. Hume, brother of William and George, set up a cannery at Cathlamet, and from that year—1869—the business has grown rapidly until now when salmon packing is the largest industry, save wheat growing, in the northwest, when more salmon is put up on the Columbia river than in all other localities in the world.

In the past sixteen years great changes have been made in the methods of the business, and its conditions have also greatly changed. William Hume paid his fishermen 1½ cents for fish delivered at his cannery. Now 60 cents is the lowest rate. Hume closed out his first pack of 4000 cases at $16 per case. The canner who gets $5 now considers himself in luck. The cost of the fish at first hands has steadily gone up and the price of the canned product steadily down. The elements of compensation have been improvement and economy in the methods of packing, cheapening of materials used, and vast increase in the volume of business. Also cannery men have learned to content themselves with fair returns, such as any other regular business would pay, while in former days a fortune was expected and made each season by each establishment. The following table, showing the pack of each year, the corresponding price of canned salmon, and the cost of fish on the river, will illustrate the progress and changes which sixteen years have made. The figures are in "round numbers" for convenience. In every instance lower instead of higher estimates, in reference to the pack are given:

Year.	Total product.	Price.	Cost of Fish.
1866	4,000	$16 00	15 cents.
1867	18,000	13 00	15 "
1868	28,000	12 00	20 "
1869	100,000	10 00	20 "
1870	150,000	9 00	20 "
1871	200,000	9 50	22½ "
1872	250,000	8 00	25 "
1873	250,000	7 00	25 "
1874	350,000	6 50	25 "
1875	375,000	5 60	25 "
1876	450,000	4 50	25 "
1877	460,000	5 20	25 "
1878	440,000	5 00	25 "
1879	480,000	4 60	50 "
1880	530,000	4 90	50 "
1881	550,000	5 60	60 "

Wm. Hume was the founder of the salmon packing business on the Columbia river and has always held the heaviest single interest. He and his brothers George W., R. D., Joseph, and his nephew John W., are now prominent owners and managers, and their united interest cover fully one-fourth of the whole business of the river. Wm. Hume has every year made the first shipment, and by other enterprises has always held the position as leading packer.

METHODS OF CATCHING.

The Indians, who were the original Columbia river fishermen, employed in capturing fish only the most primitive method—spearing. They never attempted to fish in the deep waters of the lower Columbia, but taking post on ledges of rock at the various narrow passages of the upper river, thrust sharpened sticks down through the salmon as they swam leisurely along the rimes. Not until late years did they adopt the dip-net method, which they now employ. Persons who have passed the Cascades or the falls of the Willamette may remember that the rocky shores are lined with small frail platforms reaching out over the water. Upon one of these the Indian stands, dip-net in hand, and as a fish swims past beneath him, dexterously scoops it in.

The greater part of the fishing done on the river is by gill-nets, and as the salmon is a shrewd bird with his wits and eyesight about him, it is done altogether at night. Ten thousand nets spread across the Columbia river on a bright day when the water is clear would not catch a salmon, and day fishing is never done except occasionally when the river is very high and the water muddy. A net of the style in use on the Columbia river varies in length from 200 to 300 fathoms, and is 20 feet deep, more or less. Its upper side or edge is kept at the top by means of wooden floats strung like beads along the surface line, and the bottom line is weighted with lead. The fisherman leaves the cannery at 6 o'clock in the evening with an assistant or boat puller, spreads his net directly across the channel, and drifts up and down with the tide till morning. He passes back and forth with his boat from one end of the net to the other, keeping it "set" to the channel, and about three times draws it in; that is, he commences at one end, drawing the net into and over his boat, paying out on one side as he draws in on the other, and removing the fish as he finds them. The boat puller at all times holds the oars, and rows at the direction of his chief. The catch of a boat for a season averages from 1800 to 2500 fish. The nets are 8½ inch mesh, that is, the holes in a net are 4¼ inches square, the size of the mesh being regulated by law. All fish under eight or nine pounds weight pass through these meshes, but the larger ones catch and hold by the gills—hence the name gill nets. Nets are of necessity exposed to severe wear, and though made of the toughest and most durable linen, last but one season. It is the duty of the fisherman to thoroughly dry his net every other day and for this purpose every cannery has a series of racks.

The best fishing grounds are near the bar, and many fishermen have lost their lives by venturing too far. More than two hundred men have been lost in the breakers, sixty of that number being drowned last year. During the fishing season just ended three canneries had fishing stations on Sand Island, just inside the bar, but owing to the exposed situation and consequent damage by storms to racks and other property, and the cost of maintaining steamers to carry the fish from the stations to the canneries, the venture was not fully successful. The stations will be maintained next year, however, in hope of better luck. Gill-net fishing is by no means confined to the mouth of the river, and some of the largest fish ever taken from the river have been caught seventy miles up stream from the bar. It is simply a case of first come first served, the down river men having the first chance. Fishermen work successfully from Peacock spit, outside the bar, to the Cascades.

A great many fish are caught on the shoals below Astoria on both sides of the river with seines. A seine is about 120 fathoms long, narrow at the ends, and wide in the middle or pocket, and a dozen men are required to work a large one successfully. Men on shore hold one end, while others, putting out from shore, pay out the seine as they go. When it is all out, the boat in which the outer end is held is rowed down against the current, and the shore end is carried along in pace with it. At last the outer end is carried with a down stream movement toward the shore, generally sweeping in a goodly haul of fish. Seining can only be done successfully in shoal water.

Another method of catching salmon is the trap. It consists of a fence made of slats like a picket fence, leading out and up-stream from the shore, and ending in a pocket like an inverted letter V, with a small opening in the bottom. A salmon swimming up-stream comes to this fence, which is called a leader, and follows it along till he enters the pocket, from which he cannot escape. There are about twenty such traps between the bar and the Cascades, their average catch being from 1000 to 10,000 fish per season. The success of a trap depends altogether upon the currents, which continually change, so that a trap which pays enormously one season may be dead property the next.

Still another method of catching salmon is an undershot wheel moved by the current, which scoops up the fish as they pass up-stream, and dumps them in a trough, through which they slide to the shore. This method, which can only be applied in narrow passages, was only invented last winter, and one in operation at the Cascades is the only one in existence. Last season it caught more salmon than any five boats on the river.

THE METHOD OF PACKING.

Most of the canneries receive the salmon on their docks from the boats of the fishermen, but several steamboats run up and down merely as carriers of fish. Upon being received at a cannery, the fish are first cleaned of entrails, then washed and dried, and then cut into pieces, the purpose being to put into each pound can a piece of the back and belly. The pieces are then put into cans, previously salted, soldered up and cooked an hour. Holes are then made to allow any air yet remaining to escape, the cans are sealed again, and again immersed in boiling water for an hour, when their contents are supposed to be thoroughly cooked. After this come testing, washing, labeling, boxing, etc. From the time a salmon is caught till it is in cans ready for shipment, it goes through thirty processes, and more than fifty hands. Experience has developed an admirable system, which is a marvel of economy in labor and time. With the methods of canning employed ten years ago, any cannery on the river would be bankrupt in a year. Then 7 per cent. of bad cans was common, while now ½ of 1 per cent. is an extraordinary loss. The loss from bad cans does not end with the mere loss of so much fish. It includes loss by insurance, loss for freight charges, and worse than all loss of reputation for a cannery. The greatest possible care is given to testing, the process being repeated several times, always by skilled persons, who become wonderfully expert.

Scarcely any salting is done on the river, in fact, not enough this year to meet the local demand in Oregon. The canneries keep a few barrels in hand, and in the unusual event of an over-supply, salt the surplus above their canning capacity. There are a few little salting establishments on the river where a few fishermen pack their catch, but the combined salt pack is trifling. The twenty fisheries at or near Astoria did not salt above 150 bbls. this season.

There are four oil factories on the river dependent upon the fisheries. The oil men get the heads and fins for their pains in carrying them away, and from these try out an oil for which they find ready sale.

THE MARKET

For canned salmon has heretofore been in Europe almost exclusively, and not until the present year has the trade of the United States been of any consequence. European shippers have always been the first bidders, and the eastern market has been neglected. In spite of this neglect, however, Columbia river salmon has found its way into the New York market, and there is even now a strong demand for it from that quarter. Australia, also, is a large buyer. Shipments for Europe are made direct from the river, but the Australian and eastern trade is supplied through San Francisco. Formerly San

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Died.

Dec. 31—Ex-Congressman Edward to-day.

His Last Act.

The last official act of Mayor an ordinance giving a private exclusive right to place telegraph wires under forty-nine principal aldermen passed the measure over

ashore in a fog. Chances are favorable for her relief.

A good purgative medicine is one of the absolute necessities of the age. This want has been supplied by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., whose celebrated Cathartic Pills are known to be the safest, surest and best purgative medicine ever offered to the public. They are mild but certain in their effects, and keep the system in good condition.

the sooner the to anti-monopoly balderdash from the curdled scribes of northern Oregon exchanges but if this is the form of their monopoly, amen, we'd take a slice of the serpent, anyway. We mean an anaconda or two in our business.

Hanged.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 30.—Gabriel White, colored, was hanged for the murder of a negro, to-day.

has ordered the Atlantic to marry Miss Thompson, of St. Joseph, Mo., and the ceremony was performed to-day.

Impure blood causes poor circulation, liver disorders, such as Liver and Kidney Complaint, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles, skin disorders, etc., which are curable by King of the Blood. See advertisement.

one man and yet not be able to help it much on election day. The acting president has the right to make his choice, but he cannot have his cake and eat it. He cannot ignore the Garfield republicans and expect that they will show him much favor when their turn comes again, as it surely will.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS.

Sole Agents for the

J. H. CUTTER OLD BOURBON WHISKY

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VAL. BLATZ MILWAUKEE BEER.

ACCOUNTANTS,

NO. 28, UNION BLOCK, PORTLAND, OR.

Partnership, bankruptcy, estate and other accounts adjusted, and examinations conducted, in town or country. Books regularly posted when required.

Sunday Oregonian.

SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 1, 1882.

Francisco was the main distributing point, and all, or nearly all, the product was carried by steamers for shipment from there, but within the past three years Astoria has become the main shipping point. The high freight rates of last year and of the present season, which have kept wheat at the lowest rates, have of course affected the price of salmon.

Canners look forward eagerly to the time when direct shipments can be made to the east by rail, when they look for large growth of the eastern trade. It is expected next year to sell 150,000 cases in New York, and a ship will be loaded at Astoria for that port.

It is a common thing for packers to contract a season's pack before the season commences so that fluctuations of the market are at the risk of speculators. This system has worked, as a rule, to the disadvantage of the packers, but it enables them to work on advances where otherwise it would be close work to pull through the season.

PROPERTY AND ITS VALUE.

Between Cape Disappointment and the Cascades, there are 35 canning establishments and more than a dozen fishing stations. At each of these points there are houses of various kinds, canneries filled with expensive appliances, etc., etc. Ten steamboats and tugs, owned by the canners, run as tenders, and one large boat is run during the season by the O. R. & N. Co. merely to carry fish. There are 1400 fishing boats and nets on the river. The total value of all property engaged in the salmon business is above $2,000,000, the largest individual interest being that of Wm. Hume, $150,000. Fishing boats cost $250 each and nets from $300 to $400 each. A boat will last ten years with ordinary usage. The boats are of Port Orford cedar and oak, with copper fastenings, and are made by builders at Astoria. Formerly all boats were made at San Francisco, but the Astoria mechanics do better and cheaper work, and so have monopolized the business. More than fifty boats were built here this summer. They are generally 24 feet long, 26 inches deep and 6 feet 6 inches beam, sharp at both ends, narrowly decked on the ends and sides, furnished with center-boards, and can be rowed or sailed, as the winds serve. They are magnificent sea boats, run easily, and will carry about four tons. Each year they are thoroughly dried and painted, and during the winter are housed. To enumerate the various kinds of property employed in the fishing business would require a catalogue. The cannery buildings are generally cheap, rough board affairs, without paint or ornament, built upon piles, but the appliances they contain cost money and lots of it. Except at Astoria, the sites are of little value. The cost of a fishery fitted with boats, nets, etc., is about $30,000, and with such expensive extras as steam-tender, etc., may be made several times greater.

LABOR AND ITS PAY.

The number of men directly employed in the fishing business during the busy season, is about 7300, of whom 4000 are Chinese. It is impossible to give exact figures, because the figures continually change, but these estimates are based upon careful inquiry and are approximately correct. In the actual work of fishing about 2500 white men were engaged from April 1 to August 1—four months. Half of these are masters of boats and the other half assistants or boat pullers. Independent fishermen who own their boats and nets and sell their catch to the fisheries, receive 60 or 62½ cents per fish. As a rule, however, the canneries own the outfits, for the use of which the fishermen gives one-third of his catch, receiving only 40 cents per fish from the cannery. Each fisherman employs and makes terms with his own boat puller, the usual rate for this service being a share in the catch, about the equivalent of $70 per month. One hundred dollars per month, after charges for boat and net and pay of boat puller are deducted, is considered only a fair return to the fisherman, and the average is rather above than below this estimate. Only white men engage in fishing, the greater proportion, however, being Italians, Fins, and other foreigners, men without families who come to the river from San Francisco only during the fishing season. They are "hard cases" as a rule. There are, however, a great many respectable men in the business, who live along the river, and who fish during the summer months because it is more profitable than their ordinary business. Of the foreign fishermen, the Northmen are the best men. At Uppertown there is a settlement of several families of Scandinavian fishermen, who have built a little church. "Taking one consideration with another," the lot of a Columbia river fisherman is not a happy one. He is exposed to all weathers, is drenched to the skin every night, is in constant peril of his life from the dangers of the river and the more dangerous fish pirates who swarm the river, and must divide his days between sleep and the work of repairing his nets. But Saturday night is the fisherman's holiday, and then, if he be of the homeless majority, he makes up by a grand debauch, for all the privations and hardships of the week, often spending in the brief carousal the results of his week's work. Astoria affords every opportunity and allurement of vice in its lowest forms, and on Saturday night the town fairly howls. During the fishing season it is perhaps the most wicked place on earth for its population.

In the canneries all the responsible places are filled by white men, whose pay ranges from $50 to $150 per month, the average being about $65. About one thousand men are so employed. The greater part of the inside work is done by Chinamen, whose average pay is $1 per day and board. Four thousand are employed on the river. They are worked by all the canneries except the original establishment of Wm. Hume at Eagle Cliff. Hume sticks to white men on principle, and is able to measure results with anybody.

In the winter work of knitting, making cans, etc., only white men are employed. All cans used are made at the canneries during the winter, and in this work the latest and most economical machinery is used. The cases are made at Astoria, St. John's and Portland, generally by contract.

PROTECTION OF SALMON.

The legislatures of Oregon and Washington territory several years ago passed laws which checked the improvident slaughter which for a time threatened to exterminate the Columbia river salmon, but have not stopped great abuses. It was made lawful to fish only during April, May, June and July—the best months of the salmon run, which commences in March and ends sometime in September. It was decreed that from 6 o'clock each Saturday night to 6 o'clock each Sunday night, it should be unlawful to fish; and for violation of these laws severe penalties were provided. The size of the meshes of gill nets—not less than 8½ inch, 4¼ inches square—and the size of openings in fish traps were also regulated. The purpose of the laws restricting fishing was to give part of the run of fish each year a chance to reach the spawning grounds up the river and deposit their eggs, and of the law regulating the size of the mesh, etc., to allow the young and little fish to pass through and grow for subsequent seasons. All fish under eight pounds weight or two years old—three years are required to convert a salmon egg into a salmon—swim easily through the 8½ inch mesh. These laws, if enforced to the letter, would amply protect the fish, but many of their provisions are violated. No fishing is done during the months prohibited—that is, none for canning—but the prohibition from Saturday night till Sunday night is openly violated.

The interest of canners is of course in the protection of fish, and only a few injudicious men are willing that the laws should be violated for a little present advantage. Some few, however, evade the laws whenever it suits their convenience, and encourage their fishermen to do the same. A number of canners at Astoria, last spring, subscribed a fund of $1000 to pay the Astoria chief of police to keep a close lookout for fishermen who violated the Saturday night law, but the service was not well done. All along the river this law was openly violated during the season just closed. Prosecuting officers should make special effort next season to enforce this law. Fish traps should be abolished, and the "wheel of fortune" at the Cascades, which takes up fish of every size, suppressed.

Several years ago a hatchery for propagation of salmon was established on the Clackamas river, and several millions of young fish were turned loose from its gates each year till appropriations failed, and the establishment closed three years ago. Practical fishermen put less faith in this method of preserving the salmon than in strict laws so regulating fishing that some thousands of fish may reach the spawning grounds each year. Simply let the fish alone and they will "multiply and replenish."

SOME GENERAL POINTS.

The catch of the present year exceeds by nearly twenty thousand cases that of last, but there was one-third more gear in the river than ever before. The decrease in the run indicated by this is not considered to be a serious matter.

The average size of fish now, as during the early years of the business, is about twenty-four pounds, and has not decreased, many statements to the contrary notwithstanding. A monster weighing ninety-four pounds was caught this season. A fifty-pound fish is not considered extraordinary.

Several years ago, when the Kinney Bros. were running the Astoria fishery, one of the largest on the river, they commenced a new enterprise in connection with salmon packing—that of canning fresh beef—and put up great quantities, which found ready market. But the fates seemed against them. A large band of cattle from eastern Oregon—their main source of supply—were lost by the wreck of the Daisy Ainsworth above the Cascades, the price of cattle went up, the difficulties and cost of transportation, lack of any sort of co-operation by the transportation company, and half a dozen other adverse circumstances combined to kill the enterprise, not, however, till it was demonstrated that beef canning was practicable, and under favorable and natural circumstances, could be made profitable. The business of fish packing ends August 1, leaving canneries idle during the fall and early winter when cattle are fat and cheap. Fresh meat packing ought to become a large and profitable industry.

The canneries could also be used to pack fruit and when our orchards are developed, as they will be, a large business can be done in this line. Last year a young gentleman connected with the Astoria fishery put up several cases of pears, but owing to inexperience in the business failed to make money by the venture. He learned how it should be done, however, and this year is trying again and expects to make it pay. The original cost of the fruit is considerable, but his greatest difficulty is to secure it fresh and sound. The farmer does not pick his pears until they are too mellow; the packer to save cost and trouble, uses too large boxes, so that the weight of the upper half crushes the half underneath; the steamboat men handle them carelessly, and by the time they reach Astoria a very large proportion are unfit for canning. If the business was carried on to any considerable extent it would in the nature of things develop a system by which all these troubles would be avoided.

The salmon run in the Umpqua and in all the rivers on the southern Oregon coast, commences about September 1st and lasts till the middle of November. During the early part of the run, the fish are about the size of the Chinook and Columbia river salmon, averaging 22 pounds in weight, but the late run is of small white fish known as silver sides. About thirty men are engaged in fishing for two small canneries. On the lower part of the river, known as the bay, the methods of fishing are the same as on the Columbia—in fact, most of the boats and fishermen are from the Columbia river. The drifts are short, the work is hard and the pay—20 cents per fish at the canneries—poor. At Scottsburg each fisherman and his assistant have two or more nets. They fasten an end of a net on either side of the river, and let it do its own fishing. It is contended by many that the early fish in the Umpqua are equal in quality to the salmon of the Columbia. Others admit the fact that they have not the peculiar fine flavor. Samples found at various hotels certainly are not equal to the "Chinook."

There are two canning establishments on the river which employ 30 fishermen, 40 Chinamen, and will probably put up 10,000 cases of 48 pounds each. Mr. Al Reed is the manager of the larger of these establishments, and Mr. M. Herrick of the other. A large source of supply for these fisheries is the Siuslaw river, which puts into the ocean twenty miles above the Umpqua. Ten or twelve men catch fish daily, which are carried down the beach in wagons and across the bay to the canneries. Shipments of canned fish are made by lumber schooners to San Francisco.

There are two or three small canneries on Puget Sound, but their product is small, and not equal in quality to the salmon of the Columbia river.

Next to the business of agriculture that of salmon packing is the most important of the northwest, if the amount of product and profit be the criterion, but it is not an industry that builds up and benefits the state in proportion to its own greatness. Of course, a business whose annual income is $3,000,000 and whose annual expenditure is a very large proportion of that sum, and which employs 10,000 men directly or indirectly, develops a country in which it exists to a great extent; but most of its labor is done by Chinese and a majority of its white employes are non-residents who come with the salmon run and go at its close, carrying their earnings away. It is a business in which ninety-nine men of every hundred engaged in it are mere workers for wages, in which there is no chance for small individual enterprise and independence. It makes some men rich, it gives many men daily bread, it builds but few homes.

MINES AND MINING.

An Account of the Mineral Resources of Oregon,

WASHINGTON AND WESTERN IDAHO.

What has been Done, What is Doing, and What May be Done in the Future—A Great and Profitable Industry—Etc., Etc., Etc.

EASTERN WASHINGTON

Is but little prospected as yet, and no fair estimate of its mineral wealth can be formed. Indeed, mining operations are almost confined to the counties of Yakima and Spokane. But the prospectors are moving westward from Nevada and Utah constantly, and the next year may tell a very different story for eastern Washington. Of course, river mining is being carried on and will be carried on by the Chinese with their primitive appliances the whole length of Snake river, which runs through the counties of Whitman, Garfield and Columbia, in addition to those already named above. But what we speak of is quartz and hydraulic mining. The Swauk river mines are in Yakima county, being shallow deposits of auriferous gravel distributed over an extent of ten, or a dozen miles of working ground. The Peshastin mines bid fair to prove something more substantial, and have already enlisted the co-operation of Marshall Blinn and several other well known Olympia capitalists. Concerning the value per ton or the width of the ledges we know comparatively nothing, but we can say one thing for the Peshastin ores, as far as we have seen—that they are freer from refractory substances than any other quartz yet discovered on the Pacific coast. A man named Cooper has been at work there for several years with two arastras, in which he has ground up rock averaging about $18 per ton. The writer was shown rock at a mill in southern Idaho, about three months ago, which the superintendent said would not exceed $4 per ton and claimed he could work it at a profit. If such was really the case, there ought to be money made in working the Peshastin quartz ledges, which carry less sulphurets than any mine in Idaho that we have seen. The cost of quarrying the rock, however, is the great item of expense, rather than its reduction after it is once quarried. It sometimes occurs that a mine will have two veins, one of which will cost three dollars to quarry and the other, perhaps, less than one dollar. We have seen two veins within twenty feet of one another, one of which was friable, while the other was in a solid body and required almost continuous blasting. The Peshastin mines have many great natural advantages, such as good timber at no great distance, and, at many locations, a fair proportion of good water power. This, of course, will guarantee cheap hoisting and milling in the majority of cases. The Wood river excitement of last year did Oregon no real good in a direct point of view, because Wood river is too remote to trade with Portland. But indirectly it will be of incalculable benefit, for it has dislodged the great army of professional prospectors, the very cream of the country's mining talent in fact, from their bottled-up condition in San Francisco (where they have been wasting the past eight years in the pernicious vice of stock gambling and set them once more at work. They comprise an element that is energetic but restless beyond comparison. They aim to discover rich bodies of ore and then sell their discoveries to others who have more time and patience for developing them. In their nomadic wanderings they will work westward, and are liable to "strike it rich" in locations having no present reputation for auriferous ledges. The ledges of the eastern slope of the Cascade range may be few in number and narrow in limit, but they will repay working wherever they are found. Wood river and the great Sawtooth range are full of metal, but they do not contain all the mining talent of the coast by a good deal. The noble army which carries picks and pans instead of swords and rifles, is rapidly marching westward and will be apt to make a flank movement on the eastern slope of the Cascade range.

EASTERN OREGON

Deserves more extended notice than we can give it at this time. It is just in a transitory stage from a placer mining section to a quartz producing region. It comprises the five counties of Union, Grant, Baker and Wasco, all containing quartz ledges of various importance, and Umatilla which has no mining except the Chinese rocker claims along the Columbia. Baker county has produced the largest value of bullion, Grant next, while Union and Wasco are known to have ledges of argentiferous galena which have not yet been sufficiently developed to determine their value. Those of Union lie in the Eagle creek range which divides Wallowa valley from that of the Grande Ronde, while those of Wasco are on the headwaters of the Ochoco. Baker county has placer gold diggings on Burnt and Powder rivers and their tributaries, chief among which is Auburn creek which, at one time gave employment to over two thousand miners. Strange to say, no quartz ledges of any width or specific value have been discovered on the headwaters of that stream. On Burnt river, about thirty miles from Baker City is a new ledge owned by Capt. J. C. Ainsworth, of Oakland, Cal., and Theodore Wygant and Capt. Joseph Myrick, of Portland, the latter gentleman being superintendent. The Connor creek mine is located on that stream about fifty miles from Baker City, and owned by S. G. Reed and John A. Faull, the latter being superintendent. It is beyond doubt the best quartz ledge in the state and is currently reported to have cleared $140,000 over all expenses in 1878. It is a fine milling ore, rich in sulphurets, which are separated by a concentrator, and reported to be worth $22 per ton. This will pay to reduce by chlorination whenever a sufficient amount have been saved. It is hard to say whether a better mine can be found anywhere, not that it is very rich in quality of rock but that the approaches to the mine are thoroughly developed and it can handle its ore cheaper than any other mine in the state. The celebrated Virtue mine, formerly called the Rockfellow, is also located in Baker county but has produced no bullion for several years and its shafts are full of water. It has always been an expensive mine to run, for that reason. The Rye Valley mine, at one time owned by Fisk & Tuiclaan of this city, but now the property of a Boston company, is under the supervision of J. E. Locke; but we have no data of its output. Grant county contains a greater diversity of valuable minerals than any other county in the state, though the production of bullion is below that of Baker. The chief placer mines are on Canyon and Prairie creeks, both of which have paid enormously in the last twenty years. These diggings were struck by a party of prospectors from Yreka, Cal., who were bound to Boise basin. Two or three of the wealthiest firms in San Francisco got their start in Canyon City, the diggings of which extend a distance of two miles down to John Day town. Every foot of this ground has paid enormously and some of it has been worked half a dozen times over. Near Prairie City, on the opposite side of the John Day valley, irregular bodies of auriferous quartz have been found, easy to work and free from rebellious sulphurets. Over on Granite creek are several small ledges of antimonial silver, the best of which is the "Beagle," situated about three miles from the "Monumental" famed for its dividends of the Fenian persuasion. All this rock is cased in granite which does not speak well for its durability, but the grade of ore is very high. Down in the John Day river below the south fork, are deposits of red manganese which is used in the manufacture of gold and silver ware as a polishing agent. Carbonates of lead, carrying a small portion of silver are also found in the extreme north end of the county but no thoroughly developed ledge as yet exists, hence it is hardly fair to give this branch of mining any more than a passing mention. Small deposits of cinnabar have been found in the southern end of the county, but as "it takes a gold mine to work a quicksilver mine" we don't expect to hear much of it. However, all the gold placers have paid enormously, and if the next quartz excitement does not come from Grant county we shall be badly mistaken in our calculation. But little mining is done in

WESTERN WASHINGTON.

Gold is found in the black sand of the ocean beach at Gray's harbor and along the northern coast, and a few men are engaged in taking it out. The daily yield to the man is not more than $2 per day, except in rare instances, and so but little is done. Several years ago a company of capitalists put up expensive works for sand mining, at Peterson's point just south of the entrance to Gray's harbor, but after losing money for a time, gave the thing up as a bad job. Again an attempt was made at the same place four years ago, but again it failed. Gold abounds in the black sand found all along the coast, but methods of separating are so expensive that it has never been successfully mined.

About two years ago gold was discovered on the Skagit, a river that puts into Puget sound at a point on its eastern side opposite the straits of Fuca. Marvelous reports of the richness of the locality spread everywhere. Interest grew to excitement and excitement to a craze. Hundreds of men, as in the old time days, forsook regular employments and sought their fortunes in the new diggins. A very few found "pockets" along the head waters of the Skagit and took out some hundreds or perhaps thousands of dollars, but the great majority were disappointed. The bottom fell out of the thing in a short time, and now the Skagit mines are scarcely ever heard of. There are still a few men there who found claims which pay fairly though not remarkably well.

Reports of gold discovery near Snohomish, last year, caused a little excitement but the stories proved to have but slight foundation.

Diggings are found at various places in the Cascade mountains, but the isolation and the fact that other mines equally good have been found nearer have delayed their development.

It has long been believed by miners that somewhere near the head waters of the Lewis river, a stream which rises at the base of Mt. St. Helen's and empties into the Columbia thirty miles below Portland, an El Dorado exists, and a great deal of time and money have been squandered in searching for it. While no very rich "find" has ever been brought to light, fair diggings have been found and during the summer months a score or so of men do profitable work in them. Somewhere in the foothills—anywhere else they would be called mountains—of Mt. St. Helen's gold in great quantities must exist. The river and creek beds and other unmistakable indications prove that.

Mining as an industry is scarcely thought of in

WESTERN OREGON.

Gold and silver have been found in a hundred localities, but this is an agricultural and not a mineral region, and the people here are farmers and not miners, so little is done. Camps of one, two or three men may be found in the Cascade and Coast mountain ranges, but their work is irregular and unimportant. Rich quartz veins have been found near the head of the Willamette valley but in the two or three instances where attempts at development has been made, bad management has prevented good results. First and last a good deal of money has been sunk in coal mining speculations and they are in bad repute. In

SOUTHERN OREGON

Mining is the great special industry. Last September a member of THE OREGONIAN'S editorial staff also visited southern Oregon in the interests of the paper, wrote as follows of the mines of Jackson county: "All the mines operated in this county are placers, and at this season present the unsightly appearance of scars upon the country, very much resembling abandoned brickyards. There are several fine quartz ledges in the county, but to operate them mills must be employed and none have yet been put in. Just what the annual yield of the mines here is, it is impossible to say. Mr. C. C. Beekman, banker of Jacksonville and agent of Wells, Fargo & Co., whose opportunities for knowledge of the matter are better than those of any other one man, told me that he could not even guess intelligently. The dust is used as a circulating medium among the miners, part of it is sold at the Jacksonville bank, part is traded at the stores, part is shipped by registered package, part is shipped by express, and part is carried out by the miners themselves. The difficulties of the situation may be seen. Only in a general way, I may say that the annual gold production of the county approaches half a million dollars, much of which finds its way into the hands of farmers and merchants of the county.

"I had hoped to visit mines in operation and give to the readers of THE OREGONIAN a detailed account of the methods employed in gathering up the shining grains, but found absolutely nothing doing at this dry season. The following table, showing the names of the various mining localities with the number of men employed, will give some idea of the extent of the business. It must be borne in mind that a single locality may include a dozen camps, each of which has its distinctive local name here omitted:

Localities.	No. Men Emp'ld.
Leland or Grave creek	20
Jump Off Joe creek	15
Pleasant creek	40
Louse creek	15
Foot's creek	25
Gale's creek	12
Dry Diggins	35
Willow springs	50
Jackson creek	40
Jackass	40
Sterling (incl'ng Bancomb and Little Applegate)	100
Big Applegate	60
Farris' gulch	10
Squaw creek	7
Humbug	7
Steamboat	12
Forty-Nine Diggins	6
Total	445

"This is as nearly a correct estimate as careful inquiry on my part could develop. Fully one half of the men engaged in mining are Chinese, and one of the principle mining bosses and proprietors is a Chinaman. The mining season commences in November or December, with the winter rains, and lasts till May, the miners generally making enough during these months to keep them during the rest of the year. Every process of water mining from the old-fashioned rocker to the most approved hydraulic methods are employed in these mines."

Mining is the great and almost the only industry of Josephine county. They are similar to the mines of Jackson. The following statement of the annual gold production of the various districts in Josephine is made from estimates by Mr. J. M. Smith, and old resident:

Althouse and Sucker creeks	$30,000
Illinois river (from Kerbyville down)	2,500
Vicinity of Waldo	50,000
Josephine and Canyon creeks	5,100
Silver creek	5,000
Galice creek and vicinity	60,000
Other sections	40,000
Total	$192,500

The number of men engaged in these diggings is about five hundred, more than two hundred and fifty being Chinamen. The various hydraulic methods are in use.

The mines of Douglas county are mostly quartz and are undeveloped. Very rich silver ore is found in several places whose owners would like to sell. Large capital is necessary for the development of these ledges and it must come from the outside. A Portland firm—Hodge, Davis & Co.—is opening a quicksilver mine in the the northern part of the county.

For more than thirty years black sand mining has been carried on along the beach south of Coos bay. The Lane mine was first worked sixteen years ago and is now under the management of Mr. Baily, to whom it is leased. The works represent an investment of $25,000 and employ sixteen men. The Eagle company spent $50,000 in building works, etc., and after conducting a failing business for some time sold out for $40,000 to a California company, who spent $25,000 more and then abandoned the claim. First and last a good deal of gold was taken out of the Eagle, but the business never was profitable. Miners working by hand along the beach have always made good wages and some few have picked up fortunes. "Big Mac" took $100,000 out of the sand in a few weeks, spent it in a few months and is now keeping a hotel in Crescent City. The town of Randolph, which is marked on the maps, exists nowhere else. It was once a thriving mining camp, but the sands shifted, the mines failed and Randolph died, died as only a mining town can die.

About twenty-five men are engaged in placer mining on the upper Coquille and make fair wages, nothing more. The mining interest of Coos county is no great thing and probably never will be.

WESTERN IDAHO.

All the mines of Idaho properly belong to the Columbia basin group, and while those of eastern Idaho, comprising the upper Snake river districts and those of Cariboo, Wood river, Atlanta, Sawtooth, Bay Horse and Yankee Fork, may be contributors to the trade of the east for years to come, the mines of western Idaho will undoubtedly become an important factor in the trade of Portland as soon as the railroads now under construction are finished. In connection, therefore, with an article on the mining industry of Oregon and Washington, they deserve at least a passing notice.

South of Snake river there are no mines of known value except in the extreme southwestern corner of the territory, where are located the mines of Owyhee. This belt of mineral country contains the districts of Silver City, Flint, Wagontown and South Mountain. Their mines have for sixteen years been turning out bullion and are to-day as rich and stable as any on the coast. The district has lain under a cloud for several years, and it may be several more before honest men will invest and work the mines as they should be. The curse of Owyhee has been swindling superintendents and dishonest speculators, who have brought the mines into disrepute by false returns to owners of the capital and by cheating the miners of their just dues for labor performed. The mines of War Eagle mountain are fully as rich to-day as when the Poorman sent its ore from the shaft to the mill under lock and key, and with the present cheapened methods of working ore, would yield as large returns. At present the older mines are either idle or worked on a small scale by local capital. The mines of War Eagle and Florida mountain yield silver-bearing ores, with a percentage of gold, easily worked, and will mill from $40 to $100 per ton on an average. Many of the mines now idle show good ore in levels and shafts, and, worked honestly and properly, would at once yield material returns. Nor is the field entirely occupied—new discoveries being made constantly. The mines of Wagontown are receiving some attention also, but suffer from lack of adequate capital to develop them properly. At South Mountain the ores are of a different nature and must necessarily be smelted before yielding up their treasure. The ores of Flint district are rebellious, and although yielding from $100 to $800 per ton, the great cost of reduction early brought work in the district to a standstill. The Rising Star company erected a mill at an expense of $350,000, and when the final crash came, left it to the tender mercies of nature's influences, and since that time the district has remained idle. As soon as Idaho is connected with the lower Columbia, these districts will present an excellent field for the investment of Portland's surplus capital.

North of Snake river the mining districts properly belonging to the region under consideration are as follows: Shaw's mountain, Boise basin, Banner and Heath districts. The former is located about twelve miles north of Boise City and yields free-gold bearing ore entirely. The ledges are small and the district of but local importance.

Boise basin was the location of the greatest placer mining district of Idaho. Millions of dollars were taken from its sands and millions yet remain. In the early days of avaricious grasping after sudden wealth ground which paid less than $10 per day to the man was looked upon as little better than worthless, and ton after ton of tailings and debris was spread over it from the richer deposits. This ground could now be worked at an immense profit by the construction of a bedrock flume along Moore's creek. This is an enterprise which must be taken in hand by men of large capital, but will yield a great return for the amount invested.

There is a number of quartz mines on the outskirts of the basin yielding free gold, one of them, the Gold Hill of Quartzburg, bearing the reputation of being one of the most valuable and best worked mines in the country. The ore from this mine yields on an average about $25 per ton, and the process of milling has been reduced to such a low figure that nearly all is clear profit. All the ore of this district is free-milling, and similar to the ores of the Black Hills mines where quartz yielding but $8 per ton is worked at a profit.

Northeast of Boise basin, about 40 miles, is located the Banner district, which has been but little developed although giving indications of great wealth. The Crown Point mine has yielded a large amount of bullion, and a few others have shown what they might do under enlarged management. The ores are silver bearing and not rebellious.

The Health district is a small one, located near Snake river about three miles from Silver City. It has been developed still less than the Banner district but those who have interests in it claim that its ores are rich and with capital to develop it, the district will yield large returns. In the Seven Devils district are very rich copper mines which are certain to become valuable when the development of the northwest has reached the point where its present [illegible] owing to the lack of transportation either for the crude product or manufactured metal.

Coal exists in many portions of this section of Idaho. Veins were found at an early day in the Owyhee mountains and occasional small amounts are brought into Silver City for blacksmith's use. Large beds exist in Washington county, in the mountains bordering the Weiser valley, and croppings have been discovered in other places. This industry, however, like all others pertaining to the mining of the baser metals must remain undeveloped until the proper transportation afforded by railroads is an accomplished fact.

Mica in extensive beds exist in the Weiser valley, Washington county, and cinnabar in portions of Owyhee county, and in numerous localities in the east undeveloped region north and east of Boise City. Lead forming a large portion of all the ores of Wood river, and is found all over the territory in conjunction with other minerals. Iron is to be seen in various localities. Marble, granite, and other varieties of building stone are also found in extensive quantity.

With the single exception of the districts immediately around Silver City none of the mineral bearing regions of western Idaho have been developed otherwise than superficially. All have been worked over and every mine already opened are worked hardly enough to tell whether they are permanent or mere surface croppings. There is no mineral field in the world of greater promise than this section of Idaho, and all that is necessary to secure its hidden wealth is honest management, reasonable labor and a proper amount of capital. Mining carried on as it should be is as legitimate an industry as dealing in commercial products. The mines that are making fortunes for their owners are not those which occupy a prominent position on the stock boards of San Francisco or New York, but those whose owners superintend them and work their properties as they would carry on a more legitimate business.

To those desirous of entering this field of industry no more profitable opportunity is to be found than in this portion of the great Columbia basin. To Portland enterprise this is especially an oyster worth opening, and one in which the known thrift and business qualities would certainly produce the most favorable results.

FIELDS FOR IMMIGRANTS.

Review of the Localities Open to Settlement.

HOMES AND PROFITABLE BUSINESS FOR A MILLION.

The Attractions of Eastern and Western Washington, Eastern, Western and Southern Oregon, Etc., Etc., Etc.

EASTERN OREGON

Has territory enough to make two or three such states as Connecticut, to say nothing of the one that made a senator out of Mr. Conkling a friend with the shotgun. It is drained by the tributaries of the Columbia, and is separated from Idaho by Snake river. It is divided into five counties—Wasco, Grant, Umatilla, Union and Baker—and comprises several large bodies of superior wheat-growing land. The largest of these is in Umatilla county, extending from Heppner on the south to the Walla Walla river on the north, and from the foot of the Blue mountains on the east and to a point within twelve miles of the Columbia river on the west. It includes the well-known Umatilla reservation which now lies a waste of pasturage lands for Indian ponies, instead of supporting three or four thousand industrious families. That portion of the grain belt lying about Weston and Centerville, produces the heaviest yield of wheat in Oregon. To reach this section take the cars and boats of the O. R. & N. Co. If you want to go to Heppner, get off at Blalock's; if to Weston or Milton, get off at Walla Walla; if to Pendleton, Echo City or Centerville, get off at Umatilla.

Wasco county is more of a stock-raising county than agricultural, and extends along the Columbia river a distance of about sixty miles. In length it is about 130 miles, extending from the Columbia to the verge of the thirty mile desert. Its grain producing lands are of the highest fertility, being a volcanic ash mixed with sandy loam, but there are no large bodies of land to admit of farming upon a large scale. The wheat is of a very high grade in point of substance, though not so white as the wheat of Willamette valley. There are several small streams running through Wasco county which have good timber, notably the Tygh and White rivers. The Ochoco valley, in the south end of Wasco county, is a great beef-producing section but is situated too high above the sea level to raise more breadstuffs than are necessary for home consumption. To reach Ochoco, you leave the O. R. & N. line at The Dalles and journey 128 miles by stages which leaves daily. Another line of stages leaves The Dalles daily for Canyon City, by way of Fifteen-mile creek, Des Chutes Bridge, Bakeoven, Antelope valley, Burnt Ranch, Mitchell's, Camp Watson, Spanish Gulch, South Fork, Fair Grounds and John Day town. Wasco county has good soil and healthy climate, but the difficulty of procuring a supply of water will operate as a serious drawback to the settlement of the county.

Grant county is hardly to be termed an agricultural county as it raises enough cereals for home consumption, and that is about all. But it should be remembered that she is located far away from railroads and cannot afford to export any surplus products, on account of the high rates of wagon transportation. The John Day valley is long and narrow with hot summers that ripen the grain rapidly. The nights are invariably cool, however, and there is no portion of the continent where diseases of a pulmonary nature are less prevalent. This county abounds in a variety of mineral springs, the most noted of which are the Soda Springs, 32 miles from Canyon City on the road to Camp McDermit, Nev. These waters are strongly impregnated with chalybeate of iron and magnesia, greatly resembling the far-famed Apollinaris waters of Dresden in Germany. As a diuretic they are equaled by the waters of no other spring west of the Rocky mountains. There are also four noted sulphur springs in John Day valley between South Fork and Prairie City; and there is a live spring on Indian creek, with temperature of 76 degrees, which is said to be a wonderfully curative of cutaneous disorders. Grant county is about on a standstill as to her population and her local industries. Her people are very liberal and hospitable, and in cases of sickness among strangers always display such a self-sacrificing spirit as to cause the belief that the good samaritan was not a myth.

Baker county joins Grant on the north and has abundance of good water, and in some localities has a supply of very superior timber, especially on Powder and its tributaries. For healthy climate it challenges the world, so that it is customary in cases of asthma for physicians to prescribe a six months' residence in Powder river valley. The present way to reach it is by way of Umatilla, where you take the stages that run through to Kelton in Utah. The road runs through the Grande Ronde valley and abounds in picturesque scenery. Some day when the O. R. & N. line is completed, Baker county produce will be for sale in the Portland markets. The county takes its name from the most distinguished man that ever represented Oregon in the United States senate, and was organized in 1860, being settled largely by immigration from the northern counties of California. Its eastern boundary is Snake river, along the banks of which are some splendid orchards. Mining has been the chief occupation of the people, but it has already retrograded to a third-rate industry.

Union is the smallest of the five eastern counties in this state, and may properly be called the Switzerland of Oregon. It contains the Grand Ronde valley the loveliest summer land beneath the sky, and the romantic Wallowa lake, which will be, 10 years hence, Portland's favorite summer resort. The hot lake, between La Grande and Union, is famed for its curative powers in rheumatic affections, and is evidently an extinct volcanic crater. It covers about half an acre of ground, with an average depth of twelve feet, and has about forty different springs boiling up through it, strongly impregnated with sulphur. No county in Oregon is as well watered as Union and none better timbered. There are two ways of reaching it by stage, one over the Meacham pass, by way of Umatilla and Pendleton, and the other by the Warm Springs road, which goes up the canyon of the Umatilla river from Walla Walla and Weston. There is also a third road called the Linkton route, the most pleasant of all in summer, but it necessitates a private conveyance. The principal industry is stock-raising and dairying and the chief towns are Union, La Grande, Cove and Summerville.

EASTERN WASHINGTON

Consists of the eight counties of Walla Walla, Columbia, Garfield, Klickitat, Yakima, Stevens, Whitman and Spokane. Klickitat is the first one reached after leaving Portland and begins about twenty-five miles above the Cascades on the Columbia river, running as far east as Alder creek. It contains the town of Goldendale and the villages of Columbus, Rockland and Bickleton. The principal occupations are sheep-raising and lumbering, and there is abundance of good timber. The great extinct volcano called Mount Adams is in this county, and near it is the famous Ice cave, 25 miles from the White Salmon landing on the Columbia river. This cave was undoubtedly a coal mine destroyed by spontaneous combustion, which has left vast cavities filled with pendant pinnacles of crystal ice that glitter strangely in the light of the torches. The white pine timber manufactured in this county is used for making patterns by all the Portland foundries, and is the straightest grained timber found on the Pacific Coast. Most of the traffic of this county goes by way of Grant's station on the O. R. & N. railroad.

Yakima county is the most isolated of all the eastern Washington counties, and has the greatest disadvantages to contend against. At the same time, it has as many natural elements of wealth as any in the territory. Of its gold mines we have spoken elsewhere. It has a great deal of good grain land, which now lies idle solely for want of cheap transportation. Its pasture lands are the finest on the coast, the famous white sage alternating with bunch-grass for miles. During the great snow-storm of 1880-81, Yakima suffered more than any other county on the Pacific coast, the loss of horned cattle being over 60 per cent, while that of sheep went above 80. It is well watered and has a healthy though windy climate. Yakima suffered greatly from Indian depredations for many years and this conspired to hold it back. It produces large bands of fine beef-cattle, and sends about 8000 head per year to Portland for slaughter, and as many more to the lumbering ports on Puget Sound.

Whitman county lies in the fork or delta of land formed by the confluence of the Columbia and Snake rivers, and has increased in population more rapidly than any other county of Washington Territory in the past five years. Its county seat is Colfax, situated at the forks of the Palouse river, and its population is about 500. There is a great deal of valuable land in this county and its exports of grain and wool run up into the heavy figures. It takes its name from Rev. Marcus Whitman, a congregational missionary, to whose efforts we are mainly indebted for the fact that Oregon and Washington territory are not British provinces. It is drained by the Palouse and Alpowa rivers and affords good homes for industrious immigrants. It has two lines of communication, one by the Northern Pacific railroad, via Ainsworth, and the other by O. R. & N. line, by way of Texas ferry, at which point steamers connect for Almota and other river landings in this county.

Spokane county was organized in 1879, with Spokane Falls as the county seat, but it was subsequently removed to Cheney, a railroad town. This county was created out of portions of Whitman and Stevens counties, and is drained by the Spokane river and its tributaries. It has but little good agricultural land, but has fine pastures and excellent timber. The Spokane falls furnish ample water power and will in good time build up a large town at that place. The principal towns are Spokane Falls, Cheney and Sprague, the latter of which is a railroad division headquarters, with machine shops and roundhouse. Fine marble quarries abound in this county and veins of limestone. Its population is about 4000.

Stevens county is the most easterly in the territory and is but sparsely populated as yet. The Northern Pacific railroad will fill it up in good time and its pastures will be a source of wealth to it. Of its mines we have made some mention elsewhere and to that the bullion-loving reader is referred. It has broad prairies, grand rivers and noble lakes. Much of this county is devoted to the comfort of the noble red man, there being several reservations. The adventurous tourist, the daring hunter, the ancient disciple of honest Izaak Walton will find a wide field for enjoyment in Stevens county. Mayne Reid or "Frank Forester" would have found in it the foundation for a dozen exciting novels of the chase. The county seat is at Fort Colville.

Garfield county was created by the last lamented legislature of the territory with Pataha City as its county seat. It was a part of Columbia county since 1874 and prior to that time belonged to Walla Walla. It is situated in the great north bend of the Snake river, which forms its northern and eastern boundary and includes the Asotin Flats, the broad plains of the Pataha and the fertile slopes of the Blue mountains. It is a good agricultural county and has plenty of good timber. Its only mines, so far as heard from, are its placers on the bars of Snake river extending as far south as the mouth of the Grand Ronde. To reach it take the cars of the O. R. & N. line to Dayton and thence by stage.

Columbia county runs from Snake river back to the summit of the Blue mountains and contains a vast amount of fine agricultural land. Its southern boundary is a line from the west fork of the Walla Walla river over to the Copper creek. Its county seat is Dayton, a town of about 2000 people beautifully located on the forks of the Touchet river. The pasture lands are good, though the growth of agriculture has forced the cattle men to seek other localities. Game of every kind abounds in great numbers and all the streams are filled with beautiful trout. Marengo and Pomeroy are the other towns of note.

Walla Walla county has the largest amount of improved real estate of any county in the territory, and lies next to the Oregon boundary. Its name signifies "many waters," and its population cannot be very far from 9000. The county seat is the city of Walla Walla, a handsomely built town of about 5000 people, built on both sides of a snow-fed stream called Mill creek, which supplies large water-power for manufacturing purposes. It was at one time the distributing point for all the region now comprised in the counties of Garfield, Columbia, Whitman, Stevens and Spokane, but railroad extensions have somewhat reduced its scope as a forwarding point. Waitsburg is the only other town, 18 miles distant from the county seat. The old Californian who can remember San Jose twenty-five years ago, will recognize a like picture in Walla Walla, with its broad expanse of grain fields, rich orchards loaded down with luscious fruits; and, as you enter the city, the elegant business buildings and private residences. It has four newspapers, two of which are issued daily, three banks, of which one has a national charter and issues notes for circulation; seven churches all of elegant architecture and liberally supported; three private academies and four public school houses; the hospitals, one of which is under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy; five flouring mills with an aggregate capacity of 750 barrels per day; five well kept hotels and six livery stables; a fair ground and race course, splendidly located; and many other evidences of a well regulated and highly-perfected civilization. It is reached by the O. R. & N. line of steamboats and cars in 22 hours' run from Portland.

WESTERN WASHINGTON

Is an attractive field for immigration. Its character and climate is entirely different from the rolling prairie, warm summers and cold winters of the eastern section of the territory. It is not, strictly speaking, an agricultural region, though there are many small productive river valleys capable of a high cultivation. The shores of Puget Sound in many localities consist of rich bottom land, and the rivers which put into it are bordered with prairies which yield the finest vegetables and afford magnificent range. This land is mostly settled and under cultivation, but much remains open to homestead entry, and cultivated tracts may be bought at from $5 to $50 per acre.

There are some rich tracts along the coast, a sample of which is the Willapa valley along the river of that name, which empties into Shoalwater bay. THE OREGONIAN'S staff correspondent, writing from there last August, said: "The Willapa is nearly as large as the Willamette at Portland, excepting that it is more winding, very much resembles the river between its point of junction with the Columbia and Portland. Highlands covered with a dense growth of giant spruce, and a rank brush border it on either side, but between the brink and the highlands are tide flats varying in width from fifty to three hundred yards. These lands are alluvial and, for general agricultural purposes, equal to any land in any country, but in their present condition are valueless while their situation renders reclamation by the ordinary method of dyking impracticable. A tide-gate at a point near the mouth of the river, which could be built for five thousand dollars, would render two thousand acres of this same good land ready for the plow. This estimate is rather below than above the truth. Comfortable houses and tolerably good places dot the river banks on either side. In all cases, however, the area of cleared land is small and cultivation rarely goes further than a garden patch and a piece of meadow. Cattle find nutritious food on the salt marshes at low tide and each ranchman has a few head. This is farming on the Willapa. The greater part of the work done on these places is in clearing up land, which in this region of heavy forests is almost an appalling task. It is considered to be worth $100 to clear an acre, and those who employ others in this work generally pay that figure. In spite of this great obstacle, many ten and fifteen acre patches have been wrested from the wilderness, and the valley—for so these side-hills are called—presents an appearance of thrift.

"The only prairie land in the valley—about twenty-one hundred acres—is in the hands of the German colony at Aurora, Oregon, and is uncultivated. This colony made the first settlement in this valley early in the 'fifties,' but discouraged by the difficulties of transportation and the loss of two of their prominent men by drowning, pulled stakes and sought a home in Marion county, Oregon. They retained their lands here, however, and it has been idle till now. The people here hope that the general breakup of the colony will cause division or sale of the lands on the river. It does seem too bad that the only point in the valley fitted by nature for cultivation should be idle and unproductive.

"The Willapa is navigable by steamboats to Woodward's landing, about fifteen miles, and there are settlements along its banks ten or twelve miles higher. One little valley succeeds another and in each are half-dozen "places," all more or less improved. The settlements in all cases are along the banks of the streams and the interior is an unbroken and almost unknown wilderness. The general course of the river is southeast from its mouth. The total population is about one hundred families and a few bachelors, aggregating perhaps six hundred souls. All of the "best favored" tracts are settled, but much good, and yet remains open to entry. The spruce land which require much labor before fitted for agriculture, once cleared, are rich and productive and grow vegetables, grain, fruit—everything which thrives in this climate—in great abundance. Tillage is easy and its results certain and almost marvelous. I was surprised at the almost rank productiveness on every hand. Fancy turnips all almost as [illegible] corn. Everything else in the line of "garden sass," is in proportion. When boats regularly ply his river and carry produce to market at reasonable freight charges, these lands must become very valuable and their population rich."

Again I quote the correspondent: "Next to the Willapa that of North river which enters the bay at its extreme northeast point is the largest. The course of this river upward from its mouth is northward for several miles where it turns toward the east. Of the North river valley proper, little is known. The few who have examined it, have not left the banks of the river, but their reports agree that it contains large areas of land, rich in quality and comparatively easy of cultivation. This valley has never been surveyed. Mr. Henry, of Olympia, under engagement with Surveyor-General McMicken, is now in with a party of men and by the close of the present summer will have thoroughly explored it and located section lines. The principal difficulty to be encountered in settlement is the transportation problem, everywhere on this bay a great one. Parties entering should be prepared to live a year without returns for their labor. It is particularly adapted to the requirements of a colony, and twenty-five or a hundred families working with a common purpose in a common interest could find happy homes and in time grow rich. It would be a hard fight for a settler alone and single handed to go into this wilderness and unless a company with some capital—no great sum would be required—goes in it will probably be some years before the country is opened. Two families have lived near the mouth of the river several years, and three brave fellows have gone this season into the heart of the country. What they will do remains to be seen. The river can never be the main outlet for the valley, and it is not yet decided whether the natural and cheapest way out is through the Chehalis river on the north side, which puts into Gray's harbor or the Willapa on the south side."

Each of the various other river valleys offers free lands to settlers, and in most of them settlement is easy. People coming in without ready money can always find employment among their neighbors to help along the first year or two until a living can be got from their own new places, and as in all new countries, the old and established settlers are ready and willing to lend a helping hand. To the industrious immigrant, with or without capital, Shoalwater bay offers a fine field. Much labor is required and some hardships may be encountered, but good results are certain. Opportunities for investment in a small way are numerous and the man who is looking for a growing country can do no better than come over here and look about.

Gray's Harbor, 15 miles north of Shoalwater Bay, is about 18 miles north and south, and 22 miles east and west, its general shape being not unlike a turnip—neck to the ocean, bulbous at the sides, and tapering toward the roots. It tapers so gradually toward the east, that where the bay ends and the Chehalis river begins, is a point of dispute. The entrance at low tide is a little less than one mile across from spit to spit, and is frequently swum by horses. The channel is half a mile wide, and at dead low tide carries 19 feet of water. It is a direct straight chute east and west, and the summer nor'west breezes and winter southwest storms are alike favorable for entering. Inside, the harbor north and south of the entrance is well protected, and affords good anchorage. Gray's harbor is the only opening on the northwest coast which vessels can enter in stormy weather and find a secure haven.

Two-thirds of the area of Gray's harbor is bare at low tide. The bottom is of hard sand, and oysters transplanted here live and thrive but do not spawn. On every side heavy forests mark the high tide line, and between this line and the half-tide mark are large areas of marsh land, in its present state of little value, merely affording precarious pasture at low water. This land generally lies three feet above the extreme winter high tides and in favorable situation for dyking. A four-foot barrier, costing about $1.50 per rod, would prevent overflow, and open up a body of land, which for dairy purposes cannot here be excelled. It is estimated that 20,000 acres could be so reclaimed. Along the California sea coast many thousands of acres have been reclaimed, and now return enormous profits to their owners. Experiments at the mouth of the Umpqua river, in southern Oregon, have been successful and profitable; and a large amount of land on the Swinomish flats on the lower Puget sound, have also been reclaimed and are now fertile fields.

Every foot of the shore line of Gray's harbor is owned, mostly by speculators who hold the land for the rise. Back from the bay, [illegible] is timber. Along the streams entering the bay, half a dozen in number, there are fine patches of land adapted to agriculture. None of this land adjacent to the bay is open to pre-emption, but it can be bought at very low rates and on easy terms. There is no great body of agricultural land, but the scattered patches aggregate several thousand acres and afford scope for a large and profitable business. But ordinary farming can not be carried on here in successful competition with the southwestern valleys of the territory and Oregon. The dairy business, for which natural advantages are so great, will in the end be the great industry here. Vast areas of land adapted to the dairy business may be had here by pre-emption and homestead entry. This section is on the eve of a great development, and both the dairyman and the investor can here find a good field.

The Chehalis valley, the Black river, the Swinomish flats and a hundred other localities might be enumerated. All are rich and all offer inducements to the immigrant. In each locality there are special industries in which a poor man may engage until he gets a start. Passenger rates in Western Washington are cheap, and for $50 a man can travel over and examine the entire region.

WESTERN OREGON

Is the most advanced section of Oregon and Washington. In the various counties of the Willamette valley, all the land is owned and under cultivation, and the immigrant, if he settles here, within the easy reach of railroads, must buy his farm, prices ranging from $10 to $60 per acre.

To the immigrant, Clatsop county offers fair advantages. It offers a wholesome sea air and a climate whose range is small—never very hot or extremely cold—and in which a man can work in the open air almost every day of the year, and land free upon which he may build a home and after the first year or two make a living, and in time become well-to-do. But success demands of him if he come without capital, energy, health, frugality and hard work. The day for making fortunes in a few months or even years, is past; but the man who comes with the ability and will to work out his own salvation will win every time. Until a settler can get his ranch under way—two, three or perhaps four years may be required—he can find work at good wages in logging camps, canneries or along the river. It is hard work, but if he has purpose and pluck, good results are certain. This country is about fifty miles long, north and south, and thirty miles wide, with an approximate area of 1500 square miles. Its northern boundary is the Columbia river, on the west it faces the ocean, on the south it meets Tillamook, and its extreme southeast corner touches Washington county. Nineteen-twentieths of its surface is covered with heavy forests. Its population, according to the last census, which was taken during the fishing season and includes some persons who are not permanent residents and some Chinese, is 7260. Of this number about 1500 are engaged in ranching, farming, stock-raising, dairy business, etc. This country population is scattered along the banks of half-a-dozen rivers, mostly in the north-western part of the county. The oldest settlement is on Clatsop Plain, a level tract fourteen miles long and one mile wide, and there are several productive and valuable places there. The soil is sandy and grows general grain and vegetable crops well, but is better adapted for dairy range. Along Young's and Lewis and Clarke's rivers, small streams which put into Young's bay, three miles below Astoria, and on the Klaskanine river and Skipanon creek, which enter the Columbia near the ocean, there are many good dairy farms. The best range is on the tide flats along the water ways.

Only two attempts at dyking, both in a limited way, have been make in the county but both have been successful and profitable. Mr. Warren, of Skipanon, two years ago reclaimed a tract of about 500 acres, and converted it into a field. Already the character of the grass has greatly improved, and an excellent crop of oats was harvested from it this season. Mr. Warren is much pleased with his venture. Hiram Gray, a ranchman of Young's bay, has dyked a garden patch of an acre or more, which produces the finest vegetables brought to the Astoria market. Along Young's bay and the streams in that section of the county there are about two thousand acres of tide flat which could easily be reclaimed and which certainly will be before long. There is some good tide land in the northeastern part of the county along the borders of the Blind Slough or Prairie Channel, and on the small streams which put in to it.

At John Day river and in the Knappa region there are about 300 settlers who divide their time between ranching and logging, and who are thrifty and prosperous. In the southwestern part of the county, on the Nehalem river, near the coast, there is a considerable settlement.

Clatsop county is not adapted to general agriculture, but wherever the country is open it yields fine vegetables and grain. Its climate is not favorable to general fruit growing, but for certain varieties of apples and for prunes and plums it cannot be excelled. Orchards are not cared for properly and do not yield well. But for dairy and stock business the county offers fine natural advantages. The timber land, after having been slashed and burned over and sown with grass, affords fine pasturage, while the rich tide bottoms are equal to any range in the world.

Columbia county has several fine unoccupied valleys and much land, held by speculators which could be bought at a reasonable price. Tillamook, on the coast, south of Clatsop, is a fertile region with a sparse population, and the Yaquina bay and Alsea bay sections, still further south, are adapted to fruit culture, general agriculture and the many rural industries. The resources of southern Oregon are pretty thoroughly set forth in the articles on timber, coal, mining, fruits, etc.

THE COAL INTEREST.

A Great Business Almost Wholly Controlled by

NON-RESIDENTS—A GLANCE AT THE MINES AND MINERS.

The Newcastle and Other Mines on Puget Sound—The Coos Bay Coal Field, Etc., Etc., Etc.

In the points of capital invested, value of product and amount of profit, the coal business of Oregon and Washington territory is one of their very important interests, ranked only by wheat, timber and salmon. But the fact that not a single large mine in Washington, and but one in Oregon—the Newport on Coos bay, owned by Mr. Flannigan and associates of Marshfield—is the property of residents here, and that their profits are not retained in the country, greatly reduces the relative value *to the country* of the coal business.

The mine which has produced more coal than any other, and whose monthly product and shipment is very much larger than any other, is

THE NEWCASTLE,

Twenty miles southeast of Seattle, King county, W. T. It is the property of the Seattle Coal and Transportation Company, which in turn is the property of the Oregon Improvement Company, which is in its turn the property of Mr. Henry Villard and his associates. The Newcastle was discovered many years ago and was opened in 1866 by Rev. Daniel Bagley who hauled the coal in a tramway with mules to Lake Washington, across this little inland sea by scow, along another tramway to Lake Union, by scows and again by tramway to the wharf at Seattle. This tedious and expensive method was continued until 1876 when a narrow guage railroad was built connecting Newcastle with Seattle. This was conducted as a special enterprise, hauling coal for the Newcastle, Renton and Talbot mines till March last, when it became the property of the Oregon Investment Company who at the same time bought the Newcastle. Two trains per day haul twenty-four cars of ten tons each, and upon special demand three or four trains per day are run. The Investment Company owns four iron steam colliers—the Willamette, Mississippi, Umatilla and Walla Walla—each of which carries three thousand tons of coal, and all of which ply regularly between the Sound and San Francisco. These vessels have but recently arrived from eastern shipyards and have superceded a line of sailing colliers long in the service.

On Wednesday last I took passage at 7:30 A. M., on the early train for Newcastle and after a tedious ride of two hours arrived at the village which consists of about a hundred and fifty little cottages stuck about on a side hill without any attempt at regularity. They are three-roomed cabins of the cheapest and homeliest kind, and at some remote period were whitewashed. Besides these, there is a butcher shop, mess house, saloon and a large store—all the property of the coal company. The miners and their families live in the cabins, for which they pay a monthly rental of $3, and the store, saloon, etc., are run by the company. The affair is a close corporation, and no intruder is allowed a foothold. Two schools are maintained in the village, and their buildings, with a neat Union chapel which was built by the miners, aided by the company, give an air of civilization altogether pleasing. The people are mostly Welsh, Irish, Poles, English and Scotch, from the mines of these various countries, only the storekeepers, business men and a very few miners being Americans. Everything goes through the hands of the company. The store is supplied by a purchasing agent at San Francisco, all shipments being made by the company's steamers, and every man in the mine runs an account, which is "squared" with his wage account on the first day of each month. About 250 men and boys are employed in one capacity or another about the mine, and these, with their women and children form a total population approaching 700. Work in the mines goes on day and night, with changing shifts, and stops not even on Sunday. There are three tunnels, the largest of which is two and a quarter miles, with a [illegible] and a quarter from the entrance, [illegible] sharp incline nearly six hundred feet. [illegible] lower level the coal is hauled by [illegible] incline by a stationary engine. At the [illegible] incline the cars are formed into a [illegible] by an underground locomotive, [illegible] of a "mule" cow, to the bunkers, [illegible] pacity of many thousand tons. [illegible] generally by the yard of coal [illegible] equivalent to about $3 per day. [illegible] ective from $2 to $3 per day. About [illegible] ployed on the railroad and in the [illegible] pany, so that the total number of [illegible] proaches 600. Shipments of coal [illegible] from the Newcastle mine for the year [illegible] were:

Months.	
January	[illegible]
February	[illegible]
March	[illegible]
April	[illegible]
May	[illegible]
June	[illegible]
July	[illegible]
August	[illegible]
September	[illegible]
October	[illegible]
November	[illegible]
December	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

Shipments of coal from Seattle for [illegible] years have been:

1871	[illegible]	1876	[illegible]
1872	14,830	1877	[illegible]
1873	13,372	1878	[illegible]
1874	9,027	1879	[illegible]
1875	70,157	1880	[illegible]

The Newcastle shipped all but [illegible] this.

OTHER MINES.

Twelve miles out from Seattle [illegible] leading to Newcastle, is the Renton [illegible] smaller affair than its big neighbor, [illegible] nation claim of D. N. Smithers, [illegible] company which pays him a royalty [illegible] was opened in 1869, and has been [illegible] constantly ever since. Its shipments [illegible] year have been as follows:

Months.	
January	[illegible]
February	[illegible]
March	[illegible]
April	[illegible]
May	[illegible]
June	[illegible]
July	[illegible]
August	[illegible]
September	[illegible]
October	[illegible]
November	[illegible]
December	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

The Talbot mine, [illegible] opened in 1870 and petered out in [illegible] The old Bellingham bay mine, [illegible] to the sound, was opened in [illegible] ing half-a-dozen men and [illegible] as many more, petered out in [illegible]

Near Tacoma there are two [illegible] eral which are undeveloped. The [illegible] operation is the Chandler mine [illegible] the Central Pacific railroad [illegible] get the figures of its production [illegible] taken by the proprietary [illegible] large iron colliers have been [illegible] the product of this mine to [illegible] will be on the line early [illegible]

In a dozen localities in [illegible] Western Oregon coal has been [illegible] awaits capital for development.

[illegible] COOS BAY

THE OREGONIAN'S staff [illegible] Coos bay, September last, [illegible] is large and important, giving [illegible] men, yielding a large revenue [illegible] maintaining at almost all [illegible] between the bay and San [illegible] ing to ruinous competition [illegible] brought to this coast by [illegible] prices are greatly reduced. [illegible] the bay—the Southport—[illegible] ited the mine yesterday, [illegible] B. Baker, its foreman, [illegible] Empire City, explored it [illegible] sand feet—three thousand [illegible] mountain, not toward [illegible] Going into a coal mine is [illegible] it is not always [illegible] sure of coming out clean [illegible] the roadway gets on your [illegible] the drip from the ceiling [illegible] agreeable, the oil from [illegible] must carry, gets on your [illegible] smoke blackens your face [illegible] 3000 feet underground [illegible] The Southport, however, [illegible] cept one becomes tired [illegible] doubled up posture, [illegible] the low tunnels, can be [illegible] without inconvenience. [illegible] the hinge in my back [illegible] port mine there are three [illegible] six feet wide and four [illegible] are not maintained with [illegible] running into the side of a [illegible] tending something more [illegible] leries are connected by [illegible] of air and convenient as [illegible] rent is maintained at all [illegible] nace in a side tunnel [illegible] main opening, which [illegible] and heat purges the [illegible] a funnel leading [illegible] face. From the sides of [illegible] are called galleries, [illegible] of coal and large spaces [illegible] the coal being sent to the [illegible] mules. A miner works [illegible] much of the time lying [illegible] long wearying side reaches [illegible] only by the strokes of [illegible] ness only by the little [illegible] But even this underground [illegible] charm, which comes with [illegible] miners will not exchange [illegible] employment. At present [illegible] a short force, working only [illegible] ting out only 75 tons [illegible] could be increased in a [illegible] per day. It is owned by [illegible] and several capitalists of [illegible] Jones, the manager, [illegible] visited it.

Miners are paid by the [illegible] a rate which makes an [illegible] hours' work. They [illegible] of them having [illegible] around each mine. The [illegible] ville, Utter, North Pacific [illegible] in operation, but could [illegible] and will be just as soon as [illegible] up again, as it is sure to [illegible] now open and ready for [illegible] ment of nearly $1,000,000 [illegible] most unlimited. All [illegible] owned by non-resident [illegible]

THE FRUIT [illegible]

Oregon and Washington [illegible]

FOUR CLIMATES [illegible]

The Present Pro[illegible] Eastern and Western [illegible] Eastern, W[illegible]

There is no better field for fruit production than Oregon [illegible] tory. Its variety of climate, [illegible] its abundant moisture, [illegible] ten thousand hillside [illegible] which adapt it to every [illegible] in the temperate zone. Fruit [illegible] is in its infancy because [illegible] profitable. It has not been [illegible] has been no market except in [illegible] lem, Astoria and the few [illegible] merely local and irregular. [illegible] supplied by the districts [illegible] means of transportation [illegible] still in many localities too [illegible] freight a perishable and [illegible] owing to the difficulties and expense of transportation it has been almost [illegible] peaches from Eastern Oregon [illegible] Portland, and the market [illegible] from California.

When the railroad is through [illegible] year the time will be reduced [illegible] means of handling so improved [illegible] so reduced that the Walla Walla [illegible] whole

EASTERN COUNT[illegible]

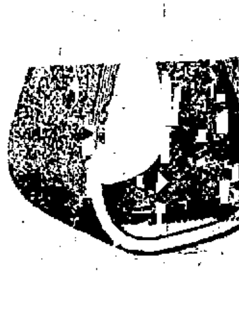
Will send down large shipments [illegible] the region from Spokane Falls [illegible] through eastern Washington and [illegible] the mountain section of [illegible] adapted to fruit growing. Every [illegible] fruit grows to full development [illegible] the constant sun of that section [illegible] which can nowhere be surpassed. [illegible] do not fare well in the damp and [illegible] western Oregon and Washington [illegible] certly. Thousands of hillsides [illegible] particularly adapted to this fruit [illegible] not now large or numerous, and [illegible] been only to supply the limited [illegible] demand. They have been planted [illegible] as a feature of farm or ranch equipment [illegible] a special and independent enterprise [illegible] impossible to raise fruit for sale at a [illegible] first, before reaching the Portland [illegible] having been carried to the Columbia [illegible] three to five days must elapse [illegible] fruit becomes stale; second, the many [illegible] the passage down the river and over [illegible] produce bruises and decay; third, the [illegible] tion rate for such bulky freight has been [illegible] that no profit was left for the producer [illegible] fruit reached market in marketable [illegible] have been the disadvantages along [illegible] river. Inland, where there has been [illegible] getting to the river, fruit production [illegible] been thought of. The main line [illegible] Spokane Falls to Portland will [illegible] center of this country, while the feeders [illegible] proposed to put out on every side will [illegible] let for nearly every locality. Eastern [illegible] Washington will certainly become a great [illegible] ducing region.

WESTERN WASHINGTON

Offers a fine field for the production of [illegible]

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
All above sold by druggists.
Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

EMERY WHEELS & MACHINERY
AT
H. P. GREGORY & CO'S,
48 Front Street. d23



ware, etc.
108 and 110 Front st., E. side.
Good assortment of all kinds of Saddles and Harness made of No. 1 Oak Tanned Leather.
Country orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed

DRUGGISTS'
Furnishing and Prescription Glassware.
P. OVERACRE, Manufacturer's Agent,
123 California St., Room 37,
SAN FRANCISCO. n30d1m

FOR SALE—A NICE LOT
TILLAMOOK BUTTER.
EVERDING & FARRELL.

Great Bargain for Milliners.
A FIRST-CLASS STOCK OF MILLINERY AND Fancy Notions, Fixtures etc., for sale. A well established trade; good location; very little capital required. Inquire of or address
WILLIAM MILLICAN,
Salem, Oregon.
n5d2m

GRAIN BAGS,
NEW AND RETURNED,
FOR SALE BY
BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO., Importers.
sep1dtf

DEALER IN
GROCERIES
Ship Stores,
Foreign and
Corner Front and

Oregonian.

…ING, JANUARY 1, 1882.

…do not mature in the moist, ocean …, and cannot be raised at all, … protected hillsides. But apples of the largest size and finest flavor … grow to the very beach line … yield to their fullest capacity … of Puget sound and in the many … along the rivers putting into it, … orchard fruits grow in abundance … no broad acres here as in the east … comparatively few sunny slopes, … and just the quality required for … good fruit. The transportation … an easy one. The waters of the … which put in o it are a highway … of small steam crafts ply, and … and will always be. With increased … more rapid, more regular and … transportation will be provided. … no market here, nor will there … dried fruits which may be shipped … years to come.

… north of the Columbia river to … is a stretch of country which … large fruit business. The lands … shores of Shoalwater bay and parts … banks of the Willapa river, produce … orchard fruit. Only one man here … any special attempt in this … of Italian prune trees has not … but it is thrifty and promises the … Chehalis and Black river valleys, … the coast, support good orchards … neglected because their pro…

… western Washington which borders … small fruits are produced and … sandy soil of many parts of … counties yield blackberries, … and other small or garden fruits in … Mr. LaDu, of Cowlitz … the local fame of putting … in the Portland market. … exports but little fruit. A … apples go to the California … by steamer, and the farmers … sell a few thousand dollars … each year.

[illegible]

… character of fruit as west… a great deal more of it. The … the garden of the Pacific coast … a small way as the land of big … of forty years ago planted … to this day they are … small fruits also thrive well … which does not … and excellence is the peach … fruit culture carried on as … but every farmer has an … has a dryer. Portland … is always supplied with … thousands of boxes of fresh … shipped to San Francisco … ready sale alongside of the … two years ago an ex… to establish a trade in Oregon … but the difficulties … of San Francisco ren… of profit and the at… a direct trade with … as we shall have in years … profitable business in fresh … coast of western Oregon … kind much better than the … so much boasted. Messrs. … proprietors of the … have planted three … and one thousand of … planted three years ago have … promise of great pro… & Briggs will … next year and ex… orchards to Port…

… than any of the sections … which elsewhere are a … cultivation and yield … collection of size … southern counties is … and central Califor… the prevailing wet of … apples …

… the great … in the fresh state … of any other … the highest ruling price … cannot reach them … a dozen methods, but … the business … in a general farm … particular … great success. … every excellence … compare well … drying houses … be done by a … is so often … is thrown … of course, its value … Several weeks ago … in THE OREGONIAN … of fruit …

… care should be … Oregon fruit in the … of scarcity in the … be taken at good … is not only … to make a re… affect its value …

… the amount of dried … Oregon and Washington … worldwide … China … New Zealand … will buy … orchards as a … trade and profitable …

…UFACTURES.

… a Great Fu…

… THE CITY OF …

… for a Great Man… Coal and Iron … Etc., Etc.

… the great natural ad… has them in abund… … varieties in many locali… … half-a-dozen … varieties abounds in … But before these re… … to an important extent … for manufactured pro… … local wants but a great … shall employ great estab… … of work. The day of … in small and isolated … of local and imme… … it is cheaper in propor… … than one, it is cheaper … are thousand. And … manufacture the cheapest … greatest profit is found in … special lines. An … only plows, can … sell them cheaper than a … produces plows as a side … manufacturing business. … by figures the contrary of … everywhere proves it. … manufacturing has be… … upon theories tried … experience and which look … excellence and the closest … with a view to the highest … wagons are made by one … mowing machines by … demand for manufactured … too many people; and … Oregon has a population … at present, her great man… … be practically undevel…

… when special advanta… … Our lumber business … another page—is the princi… … are several others. At Ash… … southern Oregon, at Browns… … heart of the Willamette … City, twelve miles south of … have been established and … But their capacity is com… … of the cloth product … of these factories, how… … in Oregon may profita… … and is practical assurance … factories which import their leather, exist in Portland and do a profitable business. Another has recently been started at Astoria, and will undoubtedly be successful. In connection with this last enterprise is a tannery which not only supplies the factory but turns out large quantities of harness leather. The combined product of these establishments, however, cut but small figures in the market compared with the thousands of cases imported. We speak as to quantity only. Oregon made goods can well stand the test of comparison as to quality. This industry is, as yet, only in its infancy.

Furniture is made by three factories in Portland and by many cabinet makers in various parts of the state. The variety of beautiful woods here is a great resource for ornamental and delicate work. After a few years Oregon will sell furniture to the world.

Near Oregon City there is a mill which produces a very large share of the paper used in Oregon. These few industries named find here very great special advantages and so are able to contend with outside competition. Only lumber is exported.

In every town of importance in Oregon there are the blacksmith, planing and other shops which attend every community, and in the larger places wagons, plows, etc., are produced in a limited way; but nearly all farm machinery and nearly all articles of domestic use are imported. The factories of Oregon do not produce more than one-twentieth of the manufactured goods used in the state.

But great things are in store for the future. Our mines of coal and iron are inexhaustible, our forests—even though the present ruthless methods of logging and lumber making destroy fine trees in putting one on the market—will last two hundred years, cheap water transportation for these materials is afforded almost everywhere by rivers and sloughs; water power which never fails and never freezes is easily available, and many other advantages are ready wherever they may be required, with all these resources must become a great manufacturing state, just so soon as a great market is developed. It is thought by many that such a market will be found in China, with which we already have a small direct trade.

THE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS OF PORTLAND

Are given in detail below. It will be seen that most of them are houses of local supply or for general repair.

General mill—McLeran Bros; employ 7 men; produce annually 15,000 bbls. flour, 90,000 lbs. corn meal, 60,000 lbs. oat meal, 30,000 lbs. cracked wheat, 30,000 lbs. buckwheat flour, 5000 lbs. split peas 30,000 lbs. hominy, 10,000 lbs. rye flour, 500 tons chipped feed, 150,000 tons of bran, and 90,000 lbs. middling. McLeran Bros. market almost their entire product in Portland.

Planing mills—Robb, Lewis & Co., general planing, and sash and door factory; employ 15 men; use Oregon wood altogether.

Sash and door mills, etc.—Nicolai Bros., in Cedar valley, saw mill owned by the firm, and in Portland establishment employs 45 men; value of yearly product, $100,000.

Planing mill—Nicolai & Davidson; sash, doors and finishing lumber; employ in Portland establishment and at Enterprise mill in Columbia county, 30 men; value of annual product, $150,000.

Planing mills—Ainslie & Co.; employ 15 men; value of product, $30,000.

Sash and doors—P. A. Poulson; employs 7 men.

Sash and doors—F. E. Beach & Co.; employ 13 men.

Sash and doors—J. C. Carson; employs 15 men.

Brass foundry—D. M. Moore; employs 7 men. This establishment supplies brass work and bells of all kinds to Oregon, Washington territory and Idaho. Another similar establishment was recently burned and has not yet been rebuilt.

Oregon stove foundry—This establishment is run by an incorporated company of which Goldsmith & Lowenberg are the chief stockholders. All kinds of stoves and ranges are made here, about five hundred stoves being turned out each month. Their market is in Oregon, Idaho and Washington territory.

Willamette iron works—General manufacturing and repairing shops. General foundry business; employ from 60 to 90 men.

Machine shops—A. A. Campbell; general machine work; employ 18 men.

Foundry—John Honeyman & Co.; general machine shops and foundry business; employ 20 men.

Novelty iron works—T. Richet & Co.; employ five men.

General foundry—Smith Bros. & Watson; employ 60 men.

Wagons and carriages—Gratton & Coon; employ 7 men.

Wagons and carriages—W. W. Espey; employ 28 men; import hard wood from the east and manufacture all kinds of vehicles. Finds market for them in Oregon, Washington territory, Idaho and British Columbia.

Wagon maker—Jos. Beneke; employs 4 men.

Wagon and carriage makers—McKean & Campbell; employ 9 men.

Union carriage factory employ 6 men.

Wagon maker—F. Palfika; employs 7 men.

Oregon Furniture Manufacturing Co.; employ in factory and upholstering department 125 men; manufacture furniture of all kinds most of which is sold in Oregon.

Furniture manufacture—Shindler & Chadbourne; employ 40 men.

Boots and shoes—Oregon Boot, Shoe and Leather Manufacturing Company; employs 50 men and turns out 165 cases of boots and shoes each month for which a ready market is found in Oregon, Washington and Idaho. This establishment was founded nine years ago by George L. Hibbard, who has always been its active manager, and was last year merged into the present company. It imports its leather from California, but within a year or two will run a large tannery near Portland.

Brewery—H. Weinhard; employs 14 men; established in 1862; produces annually 900 barrels of beer which sells for $9 per barrel.

U. S. Brewery—Herrall & Zimmerman; employs 7 men and produces 60 barrels of beer weekly.

Oregon Glove factory—Geo. Williams & Co.; employ 25 persons, manufactures all kinds of gloves and sell largely to the eastern trade. Gloves made by this firm of Oregon buck find a ready sale in the east.

Cigars—Oscar T. Soderback; employs 3 men.

Cigars—Frank Gerstetand; employs 3 men.

Cigars—S. A. Nahan; employs 4 men.

Billiard maker—Chas. Louis Kuhn; employs 3 men.

Candy manufacture—F. Bickel; employs 2 men.

Cooper—James Killeen; employs 4 men.

Oregon candy factory, owned by Alisky & Hegele, employ in factory 6 men; in all work of their establishment, 10 men.

Boot and shoe manufactory—Geo. B. Capen & Co.; employ 10 men.

Powers' furniture factory employs 53 men.

There are four brick yards near Portland, the largest of which is the Jeffery yard, owned by E. J. Jeffery, just back of the city. Forty men are engaged in it. The three other yards employ about 60 men.

The following firms are engaged in the manufacture and sale of harness and saddles:

J. B. Congle & Co., Front street, employ 10 journeymen regularly; use both California and Oregon leather.

J. Clark, 104 and 106 Front street, employs 6 men and uses both California and Oregon leather.

W. H. Watkinds, agent, — Front street; 4 to 6 men; uses California leather exclusively.

P. J. Cronin, — Front street, employs 3 men; uses California leather only.

S. Sherlock, Front street, corner Oak; 5 to 6 men regularly; uses California and Oregon leather.

Bennett & Harvey, 105 Front street; 4 men and 1 apprentice; uses more of the California leather than of the Oregon variety.

The extensive establishment of the Portland Lumbering and Manufacturing Company, is located on the river bank at the upper end of town and covers a large area of ground. It is estimated that over forty men are regularly employed in this mill and the other departments connected with it, and their annual pay roll amounts to the snug sum of $30,000. During the past year and up to late last night, the total number of feet of lumber turned out by this mill amounted to 6,200,000.

Smith's mill is located at the upper end of the city and is one of the oldest structures of its kind in the city. It has been under its present management for over thirteen years past. This establishment gives employment to about twenty-five men the year round and its annual pay roll aggregates $15,000. On an average they cut 25,000 feet of lumber daily. The yearly output of lumber amounts to 5,000,000 feet.

Weidler's mill, at the extreme northern end of the city, is the largest in the state. Its daily capacity is about 150,000 feet, and its average cut varies from 75,000 to 125,000. Its machinery is the best that money could buy, and every style of lumber produced anywhere, is turned out from this establishment. It employes 100 men.

Molson's Brewery and Cordage Works; employ 30 persons.

Show-case Makers; Dixon, Bernstein & Co.; employ four men.

A local company of capitalists have recently formed the "Northwestern Manufacturing Company" will engage in the manufacture of agricultural implements.

OUTSIDE INDUSTRIES.

The Clackamas paper mill owned by Henry L. Pittock, on the Clackamas river, ten miles above Portland, is an enterprise fully abreast of the development of the state. It employs twenty men, and the value of its annual product is about $50,000. This product is in white paper for news print, and the various qualities of wrapping paper. THE OREGONIAN and most of the newspapers of Oregon and Washington territory are printed upon paper produced by this mill. This enterprise affords a market for much paper material which otherwise would be wasted, and retains in the state an amount of money equal to the value of its product.

Mrs. A. L. Lovejoy's fruit cannery, which has been running for five years past about a mile below Oregon City, is to be moved to Portland. Mrs. Lovejoy has leased the vacant lot belonging to Williams & DeLashmutt, at the northeast corner of First and Madison streets, for five years. On this lot there will be erected a frame structure 25x130 feet, two stories high, for the accommodation of one of the largest and most complete fruit canneries in the state. It is expected that this establishment will give employment to one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty men.

Since the first part of this article was written, we learn that the leather, boot and shoe manufacturing company of Astoria (Leinenweber) will remove their shoe shops and the headquarters of their business to this city. The tannery will remain at Upper Astoria because it is impossible to remove the vats. This concentration of important enterprises at Portland is another gratifying indication of its important growth.

It is a poor picture of an apple tree that needs to be labeled "Apple tree." It is a poor statue or portrait of anyone that needs a card attached to tell people what and whom it is meant to represent. Or else, if it is a good representation and still needs such an explanation, it augurs a very ignorant class of spectators. Why is it then that so many Christians seem to imagine that they have to label themselves as such by constant talk about their religion, their conscience, their faith, their piety in general? They must be poor specimens of the image of God who need this.—*The Moravian.*

…ring Business of the Year…

TRAFFIC STATEMENT OF THE OREGON & CALIFORNIA RAILROAD FOR THE ELEVEN MONTHS ENDING NOV. 30, 1881.

East Side Division, Between Portland and Roseburg—200 Miles—North.

1881.	Cattle. No.	Hogs. No.	Sheep. No.	Beef, Tallow and Lard. Lbs.	Pork and Lard. Lbs.	Wool. Lbs.	Butter, Eggs and Poultry. Lbs.	Wheat. Lbs.	Other Grains. Lbs.	Flour and Mill Stuffs. Lbs.	Lumber, Lath and Shingles. Lbs.	Seeds, Grass, Flax, &c. Lbs.	Fruit, Green. Lbs.	Fruit, Dried. Lbs.	Lumber, Lath and Siding. Ft. B. M.	Hops. Lbs.	Coal and Stone. Lbs.	Lime and Cement. Lbs.	Salt. Lbs.	Manufact'rs and General Mdse. Lbs.	Sundries. Lbs.	Total of Articles. Lbs.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

East Side Division—South.

[illegible]

West Side Division, Between Portland and Corvallis—100 Miles—North.

[illegible]

West Side Division—South.

[illegible]

STATEMENT OF FREIGHT FORWARDED BY THE O. R. & N. CO. DURING ELEVEN MONTHS ENDING NOV. 30TH, 1881.

[IN TONS AND TENTHS.]

STATIONS. 1881	Merchandise.	Wheat.	Flax Seed.	Other Grain.	Railroad Iron.	Cross Ties.	Other R. R. Material.	Cattle.	Hogs and Sheep.	Fish.	Hides and Wool.	Salt.	Lumber.	Flour and Bran.	Fruit.	Agricultural Implements.	H. H. Goods.	Baggage.	Miscellane's.	Total.
From Portland																				
January–November	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	41192 9	21468 4		400 3	28870 9	2,620	3880 4	460 8	721 8	3 5	362 9	1108 0	2674 6	6071 6	85 6	8,720	223 1	3335	8554 8	120,309 5
From Upper Col.																				
January–November	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	6979 9	60472 5	121 2	[illegible]	5910 7	23004 6	2007 5	1304 6	982 2	531 1	3122 8	45 6	728 6	16343 4	150 4	24 7	80	8011 4	9989 7	152,265 5

INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS FOR 1881, DISTRICT OF OREGON, FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, INCLUSIVE.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
[illegible] (Offices)	$ 2 41	$ 200 00	$ 8 31	$ 480 00	$ 200 00				$ 150 00				960 74
Retail Liq. Dealers (licenses)	233 34	185 42	102 30	14,061 55	5,879 18	$1,210 72	$ 295 42	$ 739 50	655 21	$ 600 83	$ 287 50	478 13	25,131 33
Wholesale Liq. Deal. (licenses)	33 33			1,100 00	1,050 00	633 33				58 33	50 00	41 67	2,966 66
M'f'rs of Cigars (licenses)				50 00	10 00		8 34	7 50		5 00			80 84
Dealers in Leaf Tob. (licenses)				175 00	75 00	85 41				66 67			402 08
Dealers in Man. Tob. (licenses)	95 41	69 15	48 96	5,457 21	2,365 41	507 42	313 54	210 16	231 35	229 58	162 09	155 34	9,845 07
Brewers (licenses)		25 00		1,455 17	645 83	45 83	41 67	75 00	21 16			20 83	2,337 49
Ret. Deal. in Malt Liq. (licenses)		10 00	3 33	573 24	75 00	60 83	50 00	45 20	11 67		10 00	6 33	947 15
Whol. Deal. in M. Liq. (licenses)	6 67			50 00	625 00	475 00	122 91		75 00				1,354 85
Duty on Distilled Spirits			172 10	279 93	160 [illegible]		414 00	93 00	[illegible]	87 30	104 40		[illegible]
Cigar Stamps	279 00	336 75	230 05	207 90	305 10	325 20	468 60	350 70	374 50	207 00	302 70	353 00	3,666 40
Cigarette Stamps		3 50	1 75	1 75						1 75			8 75
Tobacco Stamps	5 60	5 60	6 80	[illegible]	4 80	335 50	121 04	87 60	36 80	93 62	130 00	148 00	996 28
Beer Stamps	1,219 15	1,316 28	1,891 69	1,865 57	2,412 56	2,194 72	2,623 32	2,311 53	2,052 68	1,472 37	1,404 90	1,412 98	22,372 34
Bank Capital	2,033 23					12 80	1,579 85					244 91	3,800 50
Bank Deposits	2,689 34	11 62				104 67	3,479 33	7 36				393 09	6,681 41
Fines from U. S. Court	100 00	110 00			5 00		5 00	10 00				101 00	331 00
Succession										50 00			50 00
Stamping Deed											5 00		5 00
Totals	$8,089 38	$2,273 32	$2,504 25	$25,725 85	$13,951 08	$8,050 24	$10,147 63	$3,083 60	$3,804 57	$2,961 45	$2,670 64	3,335 45	$84,314 56

Exports from District of Oregon (Astoria), During Year Ending Dec. 31, 1881.

Month.	Wheat. Ctls.	Value. Dol.	Flour. Brls.	Value. Dol.	Salmon. Cases	Value. Dol.
January					450	$ 2,250
February					10,668	93,340
March						
April			70	$ 560		
May					12,400	58,280
June					56,113	278,905
July			500	2,500	93,386	500,398
August	14,117	$ 16,146	1,422	6,108	59,403	296,015
September	70,753	119,061	8,458	40,835	53,900	259,845
October	116,042	197,510	9,638	47,966	36,701	183,405
November	151,382	262,937	15,745	70,795	6,799	33,995
December	114,942	142,716	12,886	65,078	3,000	15,000
Totals	474,834	$739,170	48,257	$218,752	342,149	$1,730,993

Imports and Values Thereof to Port of Astoria, During Year 1881.

[FROM ENGLAND.]

When Imported.	Salt. Lbs.	Salt. Value.	Tin. Lbs.	Tin. Value.	Val. Other Articles.	Value by Months. Value.
January						
February	100,000	$ 325	1,402,572	$53,671		$53,996
March			32,700	1,488		1,488
April					$ 39	39
May	110,000	247	1,346,342	70,225		70,472
June	57,980	188	823,533	38,272		38,400
July						
August						
September						
October						
November					30	30
December	358,015	1,172	1,500,540	54,321		55,593
Totals	626,995	$1,932	5,105,707	$218,177	$ 69	$220,218

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30.—Sterling exchange on London bankers, 60 days, $4 80; do, documentary, $[illegible].

Transfers—17½@20.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Sterling exchange, prime bankers', long, $4 81; short, $4 85. Good commercial from 1@1½c lower; documentary, 2@2½c lower.

Silver bullion 1000 fine, per fine ounce, 112⅜.

U S Bonds—3½s, 101½; 4½s, 114⅞; 4s, 118⅝.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Silver bullion, English standard, fine, per fine ounce 51⅞.

Consols—99 3-16, money; 99 7-16, account.

U. S. bonds—4s, 120⅜.

Old—4s, 120¾.

U. S. Bonds—4 P. M.—3½s, 460½@461½.

4 P. M.—99 9-16@99⅝.

New York Stock Quotations.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Silver bars, 112¾; money, 6 to 1-32 per diem; governments, irregular; stocks, irregular. W. U., 79⅜; Quicksilver, 12¼; Pacific, 41; Mariposa, 4; W. F., 130; N. Y. Central, 131⅝; Erie, 41¾; Panama, 117¼; C. P., 9[illegible]; bonds, 115⅝; Sutro 1.

STATEMENT OF SHIPPING AND TYPE … FROM THE COLLECTION DISTRICT … 1871 TO 1881.

[illegible]

Domestic Exports from Port of Portland, Oregon, During the Year 1881.

MONTHS WHEN EXPORTED.	WHEAT. Bushels.	WHEAT. Value.	FLOUR. Barrels.	FLOUR. Value.	LUMBER. Feet.	LUMBER. Value.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.

	BUSHELS WHEAT.	VALUE.	BARRELS FLOUR.	VALUE.	ALL OTHER ARTICLES.	TOTAL VALUE.
England	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ireland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
France	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
British Columbia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hawaiian Islands	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hong Kong	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Australia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	$4,070,508	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	$5,324,503

*In exports of flour, shipments to British Columbia made other than by vessels clearing from Portland direct, are not included in above tables; also, shipments of flour and wheat to domestic ports are not included in above tables.

Shirts made to order. Parties wishing first-class fitting shirts can leave their measures at Jos. Pilger's.

… IMPORTS AND VALUE THEREOF … PORTLAND, OREGON, DURING THE YEAR 1881.

[illegible]

Total value of imports from all sources.

SHIPPING AND IMPORT TABLES.

LIST OF VESSELS CLEARED FROM PORTLAND FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES DURING 1881.

Flag and Rig.	Name.	Master.	Cleared.	Tons Reg.	Cargo.	Destination
Br. Bark	Lady Hicks	Evans	Jan. 6	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Bark	Pampania	Nimms	Jan. 10	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Bark	Star of the North	Hawkins	Jan. 20	[illegible]	Flour	Liverpool
Br. Bark	Rothesay Bay	Cornbeck	Jan. 20	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Bark	Earl Derby	[illegible]	Jan. 24	[illegible]	Flour	Liverpool
Br. Bark	Ottar	Clark	Feb. 1	[illegible]	Wheat	Liverpool
Br. Bark	Aglaia	Sharp	Feb. 2	[illegible]	Flour	Liverpool
Fr. Bark	Prudent	Alliert	Feb. 2	[illegible]	Wheat	Falmouth
Br. Bark	Aberfeldy	Conter	Feb. 2	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Bark	Davenby	Perry	Feb. 5	[illegible]	Flour & salmon	Liverpool
Br. Ship	Durham	Seymore	Feb. 5	[illegible]	Wheat & flour	Liverpool
Br. Bark	Cerastes	Jewell	Feb. 5	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Bark	Archer	Mercier	Feb. 25	[illegible]	Wheat & flour	Liverpool
Br. Bark	Balure	Lee	March 1	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Bark	Serica	Matthews	March 3	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Bark	Ryevale	Williams	March 2	[illegible]	Wheat & flour	Liverpool
Br. Bark	Glencairn	Hastie	March [illegible]	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Bark	Viola	Price	March [illegible]	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Bark	Scottish Fairy	Toozes	April 9	[illegible]	Flour	Liverpool
Br. Bark	Emily Chaplin	Harris	April 12	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Ship	Thurland Castle	Anderson	April 15	[illegible]	Flour	Liverpool
Br. Bark	Clan McLeod	Lane	April 16	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Bark	Lizzie Iredale	Dawson	April 23	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Ship	Signet	Yeo	May 2	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Bark	Aethelson	Bayley	May 2	[illegible]	Wheat	Liverpool
Br. Bark	County of Ayr	Young	May 10	[illegible]	Flour	Queenstown
Br. Bark	George Bewley	Hammond	May 10	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Ship	Oakworth	Woodhouse	May 12	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Bark	Explorer	Dickenson	May 13	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Spanish Bark	Odilla	Aboitiz	May 16	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Bark	Pasithea	Thomas	May 16	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Ship	Ellerbank	Lamb	May 17	[illegible]	Wheat	Liverpool
Br. Bark	Selkirkshire	Reed	May 18	[illegible]	Wheat & flour	Liverpool
Br. Bark	Isle of Erin	McFarlie	May 19	[illegible]	Flour	Queenstown
Br. Bark	Mary Blundell	Hone	May 21	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Am. Bark	Herbert Black	Treat	May 25	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Bark	Victoria Cross	Tweedie	May 26	[illegible]	Wheat	Liverpool
Br. Bark	Lizzie Bell	Moignard	June 6	[illegible]	Flour	Liverpool
Br. Bark	Agnes Oswald	McGibbon	June 7	[illegible]	Flour	
Ger. Ship	Argo	Gette	June 17	[illegible]	Wheat	
Br. Bark	Clan Furgason	Wilson	June 21	[illegible]	Wheat	
Br. Bark	Clan Grant	Stephens	June 25	[illegible]	Wheat	Liverpool
Br. Bark	Ethel	Graham	July 2	[illegible]	Flour	Liverpool
Br. Bark	Martha Fisher	McAdam	July 3	[illegible]	Wheat	Liverpool
Am. Bark	Carleton	Amesburg	July 6	[illegible]	Merchandise	Hong Kong
Br. Bark	Scottish Admiral	Cooper	July 11	[illegible]	Wheat	
Am. Ship	Merom	Lowell	July 12	[illegible]	Wheat & salmon	Liverpool
Br. Ship	Belleport	Tate	July 14	[illegible]	Wheat & salmon	Liverpool
Br. Ship	Scottish Bard	Hutchinson	July 18	[illegible]	Wheat	Liverpool
Br. Ship	City of Quebec	Falconer	July 19	[illegible]	Flour	Liverpool
Br. Bark	Taunton	Harney	July 2[illegible]	[illegible]	Wheat	Fleetwood
Br. Bark	Sidlaw	Glasbun	Aug. 1	[illegible]	Flour	Liverpool
Am. Ship	Empire	Leckie	Aug. 5	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Am. Bark	N. Boynton	Mason	Aug. 6	[illegible]	Wheat	Falmouth
Am. Bark	Carrie Winslow	Loring	Aug. 8	[illegible]	Wheat	Liverpool
Br. Bark	Zoe	Campbell	Aug. 11	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Bark	Argyleshire	Smith	Aug. 23	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Bark	Crossfield	Ewart	Aug. 26	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Bark	Annbrain	Little	Aug. 2[illegible]	[illegible]	Salmon & flour	Liverpool
Br. Bark	Roxburyshire	Moodie	Aug. 29	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Bark	Countess of Derby	Hunker	Aug. 2[illegible]	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Bark	River Avon	Halker	Aug. 31	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Ship	Invercargill	Muir	Aug. 31	[illegible]	Flour	Liverpool
Am. Ship	H. S. Sanford	Waite	Aug. 31	[illegible]	Wheat	Liverpool
Br. Bark	Jane Porter	Legg	Sept. 1	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Bark	Vancouver	Shaddick	Sept. 8	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Am. Ship	Palmyra	Minott	Sept. 8	[illegible]	Wheat	Liverpool
Am. Ship	Kate Davenport	Mallet	Sept. 8	[illegible]	Lumber & lath	Melbourne
Br. Bark	Zaniora	Cumming	Sept. 9	[illegible]	Flour	Liverpool
Br. Bark	Loweswater	Lewis	Sept. 1[illegible]	[illegible]	Wheat	Liverpool
Am. Schooner	Annie F. Briggs	Forbes	Sept. 13	[illegible]	Salmon & flour	Honolulu
Br. Bark	Nairnshire	Anderson	Sept. 17	[illegible]	Wheat	Falmouth
Br. Bark	Corbulia	Davies	Sept. 17	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Bark	Lockett	McNeall	Sept. 27	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Bark	Countess of Rothes	Allen	Sept. 29	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Bark	Loch Doon	Maitland	Sept. 29	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Ship	City of York	Greene	Oct. 5	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Fr. Bark	Buenos Ayres	Vobin	Oct. 5	[illegible]	Wheat	Bordeaux
Br. Bark	Harvest Home	Williams	Oct. 7	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Bark	Glaramara	Morton	Oct. 7	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Bark	Temple Bar	Vaughn	Oct. 8	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Bark	Doxford	McDonald	Oct. 10	[illegible]	Wheat	Cork
Br. Bark	Argo	Humble	Oct. 11	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Bark	Taitsing	Crompton	Oct. 13	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Bark	Grasmere	Thompson	Oct. 15	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Bark	Mary Low	Alexander	Oct. 17	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Ship	Strathblane	Westland	Oct. 18	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Bark	Bankfields	Orplet	Oct. 21	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Ship	Napier	Wilson	Oct. 21	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Bark	Renfrewshire	Wilkie	Oct. 2[illegible]	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Am. Ship	Harry Morse	Brooks	Oct. 24	[illegible]	Wheat	Liverpool
Br. Bark	Chas. Worsley	Morgan	Oct. 25	[illegible]	Flour	Liverpool
Br. Bark	Scottish Knight	Lawson	Oct. 26	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Bark	Oberon	Horvy	Oct. 2[illegible]	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Bark	Inveresk	Geyston	Oct. 27	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Bark	Autrdgan	Paige	Nov. 1	[illegible]	Flour	Liverpool
Br. Bark	Canonia	Carpenter	Nov. 2	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Ship	Edith Lorne	Watt	Nov. 1	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Am. Bark	Sarande	Shaw	Nov. [illegible]	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Ship	Stenoora	Mackintosh	Nov. 4	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Bark	Philip Nelson	Furze	Nov. 5	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Am. Bark	Coloma	Noyes	Nov. 5	[illegible]	Lumber	Hong Kong
Am. Ship	Oracle	Morrison	Nov. 7	[illegible]	Wheat	Liverpool
Br. Ship	Littleton	Strang	Nov. 10	[illegible]	Wheat	Liverpool
Br. Bark	Troufet	Campbell	Nov. 10	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Ship	Chipman	Lewis	Nov. 11	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Ship	Beecroft	Christy	Nov. 11	[illegible]	Wheat & flour	Liverpool
Br. Bark	Estella de Chile	Pallot	Nov. 11	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Bark	Langstone	Furgueson	Nov. 12	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Am. Bark	Alden Besse	Noyes	Nov. 14	[illegible]	Lumber	Hong Kong
Br. Bark	Glenkaber	Richards	Nov. 15	[illegible]	Wheat	Liverpool
Br. Bark	Berwickshire	Stuart	Nov. 16	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Bark	John C. Monroe	Somers	Nov. 16	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Ship	Trafalgar	Johnson	Nov. 17	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Bark	Crummock Water	White	Nov. 19	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Bark	Thunderbolt	Jarvis	Nov. 21	[illegible]	Wheat & flour	Liverpool
Am. Bark	Wealthy Pendleton	Blanchard	Nov. 23	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Bark	Loch Fergus	Cumming	Nov. 28	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Bark	Antarctic	Howling	Nov. 29	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Bark	Diana	Keller	Nov. 29	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Bark	Lindores Abbey	Cotter	Nov. 30	[illegible]	Wheat	Liverpool
Am. Steamer	Eureka	Carroll	Dec. 2	[illegible]	General Mdse.	Victoria
Br. Bark	Santon	Rogers	Dec. 2	[illegible]	Wheat & flour	Queenstown
Br. Bark	Algoa Bay	Emmet	Dec. 2	[illegible]	Wheat	Cork
Am. Bark	James A. Wright	Spear	Dec. [illegible]	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Bark	Peebleshire	Peattie	Dec. [illegible]	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Bark	Rainbow	Langham	Dec. [illegible]	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Ship	Kirkwood	Sinnott	Dec. [illegible]	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Bark	Woodhall	George	Dec. 9	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Am. Bark	Emma T. Crowell	Perry	Dec. 15	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Ship	Seringapatam	Dick	Dec. 15	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Am. Bark	Almira Robinson	Snow	Dec. 16	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Bark	Annie Muir	Popham	Dec. 17	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Bark	Anglo-Norman	Davidson	Dec. 19	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Am. Bark	Belle of Oregon	Matthew	Dec. 21	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Ship	Olmara	Roy	Dec. 21	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Bark	Glandeparn	Roberts	Dec. 22	[illegible]	Wheat	Queenstown
Br. Bark	Cofina	McIntyre	Dec. 31	[illegible]	Wheat	U. K.
Br. Bark	Gladyn	Evans	Dec. 31	[illegible]	Wheat	U. K.
Br. Bark	Dunard	Porte	Dec. 31	[illegible]	Wheat	U. K.

VESSELS CLEARED FROM ASTORIA DURING PAST YEAR WHICH DID NOT COME TO PORTLAND.

Flag and Rig.	Name.	Master.	Cleared.	Tons Reg.	Cargo.	Destination
Br. Bark	Marian King	Calvert	June 14	[illegible]	Wheat	Liverpool
Br. Bark	Scottish Bard	Little	July 16	[illegible]	Wheat	London
Br. Bark	Glenfern	Hughes	Aug. 10	[illegible]	Wheat	London
Br. Bark	Lanarkshire	Livingstone	Oct. 25	[illegible]	Wheat	Liverpool
Sp. Bark	Derbyshire	Jones	Oct. 27	[illegible]	Wheat	Liverpool

No clearances in December.

PRICES OF ARTICLES OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE EVERY SIX MONTHS SINCE THE FIRST OF JANUARY, 1876.

	1876 Jan'ry.	1876 July.	1877 Jan'ry.	1877 July.	1878 Jan'ry.	1878 July.	1879 Jan'ry.	1879 July.	1880 Jan'ry.	1880 July.	1881 Jan'ry.	1881 July.
Wheat, per ctl	$1 70	$1 60	$2 05	$2 10	2 10	$1 60	$1 65	1 [illegible]	$2 00	$1 55	$1 36	$1 37½
Oats, ctl	1 65	1 95	1 65	1 85	1 80	1 15	1 21	1 45	1 15	1 15	1 85	1 40
Flour, bbl	5 00	4 75	6 00	7 50	6 50	5 50	5 00	4 75	5 75	5 00	6 00	4 50
Butter, best, lb	37½	30	22½	25	[illegible]	18	40	20	30	25	40	25
Eggs, doz	30	20	25	22	[illegible]	22	[illegible]	[illegible]	30	22½	[illegible]	25
Cheese, lb	18	15	15	17	18	15	11	12½	16	14	16	14
Bacon, lb	12	12	11	12	12½	10	10	[illegible]	12	12½	13	13
Lard, lb	13	16	12	14	12½	11	[illegible]	14	11	12	12½	13
G. Apples, box	1 00		1 00		85		75	1 00	75	1 00	75	
S. D. Apples, lb	06	10	05	06	04	06	06	06	06	10	08	08
Onions, lb	02	02	01½	02½	02½	02½	02	[illegible]	01½	01½	02½	02
Chickens, doz	4 00	3 00	4 00	4 00	3 50	4 00	3 00	4 50	3 50	4 50	3 00	4 00
Potatoes, ctl	1 10	1 00	70	90	75	3 00	1 25	1 00	80	1 00	75	80
M. D. Apples, lb					06½	06½	06	06½	06½	13	11	10

VESSELS ON THE WAY.

List of Vessels Sailed or Loading for Portland, Port, and Ready for Sea.

Sailed.	Name.	Flag.	Tons	From.
June 5	Alex	Nor.	[illegible]	Leith
June 8	Hep er	Amr.	[illegible]	New York
June 28	Vas lea	Amr.	812	Philadelphia
July 5	Gide	Br.	[illegible]	Newport via Mauritius
Sept. 12	Valp raiso	Br.	780	Liverpool
Sept. 12	Wes rn Belle	Amr.	[illegible]	New York
Sept. 12	L. G turgeon	Amr.	[illegible]	Philadelphia
Sept. 17	City hmp	Br.	914	Rio Janeiro
Sept. 17	Lyn	Br.	782	Montevideo
Sept. 24	Kod kde	Br.	1300	Liverpool
Sept. 24	Jean Lablies	Br.	1387	Cp Good H'pe
Sept. 13	E. T	Br.	958	Liverpool
Sept. 28	M ashington	Amr.	1217	New York
Sept. 28	Duke of Abercorn	Br.	1150	Liverpool
Oct. 4	G. F tenetz	Ger.	935	Hong Kong
Oct. 5	Ball enyle	Br.	1493	Table Bay
Oct. 6	Hele Marion	Br.	683	Hong Kong
Oct. 11	San efano	Br.	1179	St. Nazaire
Oct. 15	Wm falco	Amr.	968	Hong Kong
Oct. 18	St ri galdre	Br.	1175	Adelaide
Oct. 21	Scot	Br.	774	Montevideo
Oct. 22	War ck	Br.	1714	Liverpool
Oct. 23	Pall Fitzpatrick	Amr.	582	Philadelphia
Oct. 25	Gore	Br.	778	Buenos Ayres
Oct. 26	Ivy	Amr.	1241	New York
Oct. 29	Arg	Br.	1081	Montevideo
Nov. 6	Prin Patrick	Br.	1059	Callao
Nov. 11	Jota lferer	Nor.	656	Rio Janeiro
Dec. 2	Lanc field	Br.	1106	Liverpool
No date	Arct	Br.	818	Valparaiso
No date	Rive Plabies	Br.	501	Valparaiso
No date	Nels	Br.	1243	Valparaiso
No date	Abb Cowper	Br.	899	Brisbane
No date	Park ook	Br.	793	Rotterdam
No date	Clyd ank	Br.	853	C [illegible]
No date	Arca an	Br.	687	Londonderry
No date	Trop	Br.	509	Liverpool

*At Guaymas Nov. 12. Total, 37 vessels, 39 109 tons.

VESSELS UP AND LOADING.

Boldo , Br., 6 tons, Liverpool, returned to Liverpool Nov 12, leaking.

Iroquois, Am., 200 tons, New York, loading.

The President, Br., 916 tons, Liverpool, loading.

Mary L. Stone, Am., 1450 tons, Hong Kong, loading.

Ellerbank, Br., 1144 tons, Liverpool, loading.

Elwell, Am., tons, New York, loading.

John W. Marr, Am., 1236 tons, New York, loading.

Harvester, A , 1451, Havre, via New York.

Total 8 vessels, 9,625 tons.

VESSELS IN PORT.

C. S. Hurlbut, Am., 1193 tons, East Side.

Indiana, Am., 87, East Side.

Merwanjee Framjee, Br., 1079, Flanders' dock.

Doon, Br., 817, in river.

North Bend, Am., schr., in river.

Duke of Connaught, Br., 899, in river.

Castlehead, Br., 825, in river.

O. S. Southard, Am., 1100, Smith's dock.

Glaslyn, Br., 7 , Greenwich dock.

River angos, , 1062, Greenwich dock.

Colina, Br., 8 , Ainsworth dock.

Bellona, Br., 2, in river.

Annie C. Brig , Am., schr., Flanders' dock.

Decora, Br., 10 , Gas Co.'s dock.

Dullart, Br., 7 , Pacific dock.

Frithiof Day, , 825, Central dock.

Esmeralda, Fr., 2, in river.

Unzie, Br., 6 , in river.

VESSELS READY FOR SEA.

Emma T. Crowell, Belle of Oregon, Algoa Bay, Antarctic, Thunderbolt, Wealthy Pendleton, Seringapatam, Beecroft, Lindores Abbey, Emily Stephenson, Woodhall, Glandaparn, Almira Robinson, Loch Fergus, James A. Wright, Annie Muir, Peebleshire, Kirkwood, Diana, Santon, Rainbow, Anglo Norman.

BEERBOHM'S ENGLISH REPORTS.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Floating car es—Firm.

Cargoes on assage—Firm.

Mark Lane— uiet but steady.

Arrivals of eat off coast for orders—Very good.

Eng ish cou ry markets—Turn dearer.

Fre ch cou ry markets—Firm.

Liverpool s t—Improving.

Cals white w eat, highest per cental—10s 11d.

Cal. new w ter—10s 7d.

Red Americ spring—10s 6d.

GARRISON is a public benefactor, because he sells better Sewing Machines for less money than has ever been done in Portland before.

What is the so suitable for a holiday present as one of those splendid Sewing Machines at Garrison's, 167 Third street.

…Dec. 31.—Ex-Congressman Edward … to-day.

His Last Act.

…The last official act of Mayor, … an ordinance giving a private … exclusive right to place telegraph … under forty-nine principal … passed the measure over

HALIFAX, Dec. 30.—The … ashore in a fog. Chances are favorable for her relief.

A good purgative medicine is one of the absolute necessities of the age. This want has been supplied by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., whose celebrated Cathartic Pills are known to be the safest, surest and best purgative medicine ever offered to the public. They are mild but certain in their effects, and keep the system in good condition.

"the sooner the better" for us. We are treated daily to anti-monopoly balderdash from the cuttle-scribes of northern Oregon exchanges; but if this is the form of their monopoly anaconda we'll take a slice of the serpent, anyway. We need an anaconda or two in our business.

Hanged

CHARLESTON, Dec. 30.—Gabriel White, colored, was hanged for the murder of a negro to-day.

NEW YORK, … has crossed the Atlantic to marry Miss Laura Thompson, of St. Joseph, Mo., and the ceremony was performed to-day.

Impure blood causes poor circulation, then disorders, such as Liver and Kidney Complaint, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles, skin disorders, etc., which are curable by King of the Blood. See advertisement.

… rally to his support … one man and yet not be able to help him much on election day. The acting president has the right to make his choice but he cannot have his cake and eat it. He cannot ignore the Garfield republicans and expect that they will show him much favor when their turn comes again, as it surely will.

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Sunday Oregonian.

SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 1, 1882.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL—POSTAGE PREPAID—IN ADVANCE.

Daily, per month	$1 00
Daily with Sunday Oregonian, per month	1 20
Daily, per year	10 00
Daily with Sunday Oregonian, per year	12 00
Sunday Oregonian, per year	2 50
Sunday and Weekly Oregonian, per year	5 00
The Weekly Oregonian, per year	3 00
TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.	
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted	25
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday included	30

"Another year has come and gone," etc. The reader may imagine the rest, and spin it out to what length he chooses.

Patriarch Noyes, of the Oneida community, says that Guiteau is "suffering not from original insanity, but original sin." The monster left the community because he was a loafing vagabond, too lazy to work.

Considerable surprise is felt in Germany that no successor has been as yet appointed to Minister White. The tardiness of this government in such matters is not understood by the Germans.

The rapid increase of smallpox in eastern cities is causing great consternation, and active work has been commenced by the different boards of health to check its extension by compulsory vaccination and rigid rules of quarantine.

Dead husbands are worth more than live ones in Texas. A Texas jury gave a bereaved widow $16,000 for damages sustained by the taking off of her husband by a railway train. Inquiring male friends are anxious to know what she is going to do with $16,000 without a husband.

It is claimed for the new assistant secretary of state, Hon. Bancroft Davis, that "no other American has had so varied a connection with the foreign service of the country." Beginning as secretary of legation at London, he afterward became assistant secretary of state with Mr. Fish, then secretary and member of the Alabama claims commission, then minister to Berlin, and now again assistant secretary of state. Mr. Davis will be a valuable helper to Secretary Frelinghuysen.

Nothing is more apparent than that Guiteau's conduct in claiming partnership with Jesus Christ, and asserting confidently that he will be elected to the presidency, is a play on his part to convince people that he is insane. He never thought of these things till within a few days past, and he utters them now only because he thinks such extravagant assertions the only way to establish his claim to insanity.

The necessity for the suppression of the traffic in bogus butter is pointed by the statement of a Cincinnati physician that the germs of smallpox are frequently conveyed in the refuse animal matter used in the manufacture of the stuff. This would seem to be entirely possible, and even highly probable. Germs thus taken into the system would develop smallpox in a person who had never been outwardly exposed to the disease and probably hundreds of cases where the disease has unexpectedly appeared might be explained in this way.

OUR ANNUAL REVIEW.

It is unnecessary to attempt a recapitulation of the vast amount of information contained in our annual review. It is full in all obtainable details, and to these we refer the reader. We can confidently say that it is the most complete presentation of the resources and business of the northwest that has yet appeared. Of course it is wanting in some particulars, and in fact we doubt not that many interesting matters relating to the general development of the country might be added. But since selection must be made and since any review like this must confine itself to leading and general features, everything cannot be expected. Still, we present this paper with the claim that it is the most comprehensive and valuable single publication ever issued here. No labor has been spared in its preparation, as any reader may see who takes in the number of topics, the fullness of treatment and variety of detail.

AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE.

It is proposed to hold a conference of democratic congressmen and a number of the leading members of the party throughout the country at Washington within a few days to consider the situation and outline a policy. The idea is a good one. A frank, full interchange of opinions on great public questions would do good. It would clear away a deal of old rubbish and get rid of the vague generalities and confusing nonsense which enter too largely into politics. A free and full consideration of the real facts of the political situation and the practical issues before the country would result inevitably in drawing new lines of distinction between the two great parties, and giving the prominence to public measures which of late years has been too much usurped by men. What the people want to know is exactly what "democrat" and "republican" stand for in our political vocabulary. The historical meanings of these words are clear enough, but what do they actually signify to-day? To-day we find both parties more or less disintegrated. On no single public question is it possible to draw the old lines and bring out the full force of either party. This fact shows that both parties need readjusting to the actual situation of the country and reorganizing on more solid, practical grounds. A representative democratic conference, not too large, would be an interesting and important assembly, especially if it were free from the barnacles and fossils who survived the war and have incumbered the movements of the party and distracted its counsels ever since. One thing wanted by that party to-day more than ever is recognized leadership. It has men enough of character and brains—men like Bayard, Pendleton, Lamar, Thurman, Beck and Hendricks and Seymour—but not one of them is recognized as a leader by any considerable following out of his own state. It has shrewd managers, but managers follow and utilize political sentiment after it has been made. But leaders whom the people recognize and follow are scarce everywhere, and hard to be got in a party which is specially jealous of and sensitive to personal dictation. But without recognized leadership a party will always be more or less chaotic and drift at the mercy of circumstances.

CONGRESSIONAL WORK.

The Oregon delegation in congress have already entered upon the work in earnest. Senator Grover has several measures of importance before the senate, which we note as follows:

S. B. 312. A bill defining further the class of persons included in the provisions of section 5 of the act of July 17th, 1854, amendatory of the Oregon donation law of Sept. 27th, 1850.

This bill is to extend the provisions of the donation act to the children who were left as orphans by the death of persons entitled to the benefits of the donation act of 1850; provided that such persons were citizens or had declared their intentions to become such, and that in case of the death of such parents, the orphan children shall, as soon as practicable thereafter, have been conveyed into said territories to become bona fide residents. All claims under this bill must be filed within two years after the passage of the act. The bill was introduced in the senate Dec. 8, read twice, and referred to the committee on public lands.

S. B. 400. A bill authorizing full pay to Lieut. Fredrick Schwatka, U. S. A., while on leave to serve in command of the Franklin search expedition to the Arctic.

This bill allows Lieut. Schwatka full pay from March 5, 1878, to October 1, 1880, and commutation of quarters thereof, and mileage from the Spotted Tail agency in Dakota territory via New York city to North Hudson Bay, and thence back to Vancouver barracks, W. T., provided it shall appear that said Schwatka was not furnished with quarters or commutation thereof or with government transportation over any part of the route. The bill was introduced in the senate December 12th, read twice and referred to committee on military affairs.

S. B. 402. A bill granting to James Coffey, of Oregon, a pension.

The purport of this bill may be conjectured from its title. The causes leading to it do not appear in the bill, which was read twice and referred to the committee on pensions.

S. J. R. No. 10, to authorize the secretary of war to ascertain and report to congress the amount of money expended and indebtedness assumed by the state of Oregon in repelling invasions, suppressing insurrections and Indian hostilities, enforcing the laws and protecting the public property.

The resolution authorizes the secretary of war to cause the examination and adjustment of all accounts of the state of Oregon against the United States for moneys advanced or indebtedness assumed by the state of Oregon in repressing the Indian hostilities between April 15, 1861, except during the Modoc war. This resolution was introduced in senate December 12th, read twice and referred to committee on military affairs.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Some twenty-five years ago the question was first seriously raised as to the authorship of Shakespeare. An extensive literature has already grown out of it. It starts on the hypothesis that a Warwickshire youth, brought up without educational training or advantages, never could have produced the works that go under Shakespeare's name. Their immense range, the extent and accuracy of their information, and their depth and power, are cited as strong proof of this assumption; and this is about all there is of the doubt. Aside from any opinion as to the *value* of Shakespeare's works, they possess two characteristics so prominent as to be beyond gainsay or neglect. These characteristics are, first, the encyclopedic universality of their information as to matters of fact; and second, the scholarly refinement of the style displayed in them. The question is, how could such a man as Shakespeare, without advantages of culture and whose days were passed about taverns and playhouses, have done work of this kind?

"The Shakespearean Myth," by Appleton Morgan, an able and accomplished member of the New York bar, is the latest book devoted to this question. He argues that the man named Shakespeare, who was born on the banks of the Avon 300 years ago, did not, because he could not, write the works attributed to him. All general readers are familiar with the work of preceding Shakespearian iconoclasts. Judge Nathaniel Holmes, Delia Bacon and essayists without number, have endeavored to give the glory of Shakespeare to another—even to that "wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind," Francis Bacon. But Mr. Morgan's work, nevertheless, is substantially an original one. Those who preceded him relied upon internal evidence; he examines the question from purely external evidence. They bent their energies to the task of establishing the claims of Baron Verulam. He does not aim so much at setting up any other man as in pulling down Shakespeare. True, he suggests, who did write the plays, but he does not much insist upon the nominations which he makes to fill the vacancy occasioned by the transformation of the reputed author into a mere myth. What he does insist upon is that he has shown that there is a vacancy. The result is an uncommonly interesting book. It is bright, scholarly and entertaining from preface to finis. It is a valuable contribution to the literature of Shakespeare. Nay, it is more than that. Mr. Morgan is a lawyer. When he sat down to write he doubtless was in the same habit of mind as he is when, having received a retainer, he sits down to prepare a brief. And regarding his book as an argument of a lawyer, retained against Shakespeare, it appears to us to be clever and plausible enough, not, certainly to induce the jury to give him a verdict, but perhaps to cause one or two in the panel to disagree with their obstinate associates.

What reason is there to believe that Shakespeare did not write these plays? And if he did not write them who did? Mr. Morgan, as we have said, deals principally with the first of these questions. He makes an elaborate argument to prove that Shakespeare was merely a Jack of all trades about a theater, and not the ideal poet, philosopher, and seer who wrote the great dramas. We have no space to present the points of his argument many of which are strong, and all of which are ingenious. But we are much mistaken if it shakes the faith of the jurymen. The rest will be apt to remind Mr. Morgan that Shakespeare was in undisturbed possession of his fame for three centuries—a tremendous fact against his argument. They will be apt further to remind him that Shakespeare was a genius—another tremendous fact against his argument and one which Mr. Morgan notices, but does not take sufficient account of. "A presumption 300 years old," Mr. Morgan remarks, "may be a strong one to overthrow. But if its age is all there is of it, if it only be strong in years, it can be toppled over." Doubtless so. But the trouble is that it is not supposable that a presumption of this grave sort should attain so great an age without having great inherent force. Our author's attempt to dispose of the presumption is the weakest thing in the book—it was not in the nature of things that it should be otherwise. We have said that Mr. Morgan did not lay sufficient stress upon the consideration that Shakespeare—assuming that he did write these plays—was a full orbed genius. His argument would be infinitely weightier if Shakespeare was an ordinary man, very "talented," but nothing more. A butcher's apprentice, a poacher produce dramas that are "not of an age, but for all time?" Certainly not, if he was merely a man of talents. Yes, if he was a genius. For it is true, practically speaking, that with a supreme genius all things are possible. He knows of royal roads to learning. His intuitions, his perception, his capacity for assimilation, his grasp, his range—who shall set a limit to them? We have the testimony of Ben Jonson, a fellow play wright, of Heminge and Condell, his associates in London theater and the first publishers of his collected works, as well as of other contemporaries as to the amazing extent and versatility of Shakespeare's powers. True, the record leaves much to be desired. But Mr. Morgan is disposed to depreciate this testimony rather than to give it its just and full weight. We may regret that we have not more, but that should be no reason for undertaking what we have. That Shakespeare was a thrifty theatrical manager Mr. Morgan says admits no doubt. As such manager it is suggested that he was editor and not author of the contributions of ambitious amateurs or plodding playwrights, who were driven to their wits for support; and that he farmed out his name to these, just as the original Farina farms out his to makers of the delectable water of Cologne. But against this theory the insuperable objection lies that the writers of the Shakespearean drama (that part of it which is undoubted) would not admit or allow this divided labor. It is well known that the author of these works, or many of them, made free use of the materials of preceding playwrights. On other plays, again, it is all but certain that two or more writers worked together. But no reader who has studied these productions till his mind is saturated with them can fail to recognize and sift out the work of the master hand. There was only one writer capable of producing such work, and it is a mistake that no one can mistake. Bacon's own acknowledged work shows that he was totally incapable of it. With all his mighty range of observation and facility of expression he was still far below Shakespeare. Take his "New Atlantis," as a work of imagination, and compare it with "The Tempest" and see the gulf between the philosopher and the play-writer. Mr. Morgan's theory that the Shakespearean drama was written by a dozen or more persons acting in concert—such men as Southampton, Raleigh, Essex, Rutland, Montgomery and other fine gentlemen, including "a needy and ambitious scholar named Bacon"—is ingenious and to a great extent original. But this theory of collaboration is reduced to absurdity by the single remark that all the great and characteristic work of the plays is homogeneous. The Shakespearean mode of thought and expression is original, peculiar and inimitable. No man ever counterfeited that coin. But every reader must be glad that Mr. Morgan has published this book. It is full of scholarship and is very entertaining. (Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati.)

LITERARY NOTES.

Not the least amusing thing in connection with the dinner to Mark Twain, in Montreal, was a typographical error in one of the newspapers of that city which made the eloquent gentleman who responded to the toast to American Literature extol Hawthorne's "The Blythest Day of Romance."

In a recent English work on "Great Movements and those who Achieved Them," detailing facts connected with the introduction of gas, the use of telegraphs, the reform of prison and sanitary customs, and so forth, the writer undertakes to show that the house of lords has frequently been in strong opposition, the will of the nation being emphatically declared long before the lords gave their slow sanction.

At a sale of the duke of Marlborough's Sunderland library a few days ago a copy of the Cranmer bible brought $500. A "Vinegar" bible brought about $1200. The reason the latter is so-called is because it was printed with the word "vinegar" substituted for the word "vineyard" through the carelessness of some compositor and the heedlessness of the proof-reader. The edition was suppressed as far as possible when the blunder was discovered, but a few copies survived the work of destruction, and may be found in some of the most costly libraries in this country and in Europe.

The room in London in which Samuel Richardson wrote Pamela, and in which Oliver Goldsmith worked as his "reader," is now the office of Mr. Lloyd; the proprietor of *Lloyd's Newspaper*, which has, or had lately, a circulation of 612,902 copies. So, at least, writes Mr. Hatton in the January number of *Harper's Magazine*, and adds that Mr. Lloyd is "a hale, hearty, middle-aged, florid-complexioned, white-haired gentleman."

The Spaniards are beginning to discover that the Germans have a literature and are translating from it, and illustrating it with designs by their best artists. Two Germans have lately been so honored, Schiller, through his dramas, and George Ebers, through his Daughter of an Egyptian King.

In "Paul the Missionary," the Rev. William M. Taylor, D. D., minister of the Broadway Tabernacle, has made a notable attempt to combine with the historical narrative the practical lessons for modern life which are taught by the incidents in the apostle's career. The story of Paul's missionary labors is told with all the fullness of detail and amplitude of explanation which modern scholarship has placed within reach of the biographer, and the moral is drawn with the impressive fervor of the pulpit orator. The book is similar in plan to other popular works by the same author on Peter, Daniel, David, Moses and Elijah. (Harper & Brothers.)

The question which underlies the trial now in progress in Washington, "The Moral Responsibilities of the Insane," is the leading article in *North American Review* for January, where it is discussed in its various aspects by five specialists, Drs. Beard and Seguin, of New York; Dr. Elwell, of Cleveland; Dr. Jewell, of Chicago, and Dr. Folsom of Boston. Other noticeable papers in the same number are by Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi, who considers the query, "Shall women practice medicine?" and by Mr. George B. Coale, whose familiarity with insurance enables him to write understandingly about the Geneva award and the insurance companies.

Samuel Clemens' (Mark Twain) application for a Canadian copyright of his new book has been refused by the Canadian department of agriculture, the department having decided that Mr. Clemens' visit and domicile for two weeks in Montreal was not a domicile. This presents some fresh complications in the copyright law. Heretofore, Americans have gone to Canada, and after the expiration of the statutory time of residence have taken out copyrights for their works. Among the early instances of books thus copyrighted was Uncle Tom's Cabin, for which Mrs. Stowe received a royalty both in this country and England. The treatment of Mr. Clemens in view of these facts does not appear to be altogether fair. The real object of obtaining the Canadian copyright is, in a measure, for the purpose of protecting the American publishers against the smuggling of unauthorized editions into this country. Why Mr. Clemens should be refused what has always been cheerfully accorded to others is not quite clear.

Genuine and spurious religion were never set in more striking contrast than in the experiences of Garfield and Guiteau. On the one hand a dying man, making no professions, saying nothing of God or inspiration, but bearing the prolonged agony of a four months' dying without a murmur; on the other hand, his assassin talking of the Diety as glibly as though Jehovah were an acquaintance round the corner and of inspiration as though God were a senior partner in the firm of which he was junior. It will not be strange if men, disgusted by the blasphemous and easy familiarity of this egotist's poor pretence of piety, should question whether all piety is not a pretence, whether any impulses are divine, whether inspiration is ever anything more than an insane self-conceit. And in truth Guiteau is in this respect only a somewhat exaggerated specimen of a very considerable class of so-called pietists; a sort of burlesque on a common phase of fanaticism.—*The Christian Union.*

THRENODY.

BY SAM L. SIMPSON.

I.

The flower will sigh as it closes,
(And its breath is the fragrance of pain)
For the day that is dead, tho the darkness
Is a cloud dropping silvery rain.

II.

And the bird is still saddest at vespers,
Though the crimson that curtains the west
Is a sign the unrisen to-morrow
Of all the bright days may be best.

III.

The wave that rolls sternly homeward
Retreats with a moan of despair,
And the ship that comes home has our greeting,
But the ship that sails out has our prayer.

IV.

The mysterious leaf, that in silence
Unfurls to the breeze and the sun,
Whirls away with a sorrowful whisper,
When its beautiful mission is done.

V.

Though Hope shine with jewels, the past time
Is ever the treasure we hold,
And the roses we weave in love's chaplets
Arise from its gem-haunted mould.

VI.

It is thus that we cling to our sorrows
And our passionless dead are endeared,
And the beauty of all our to-morrows
In the dust of such ruin is reared.

VII.

And here at the gateway of parting,
As we kneel at the grave of the year,
'Tis the future that wears desolation,
And its summer's already are sere.

VIII.

And turning again to look backward
Down the vistas of shadow and sun,
The prizes we strove for, tho' vainly,
Are heaped with the prizes we won.

IX.

So the little estate we are leaving
Enriched with our toils and our tears,
Is an empire that mocks the dim province
Of the infinite, heralded years.

X.

Through the star-flowered curtain of azure
Our sages and seers cannot peer,
And it may be the Father intended
That his gifts should be prized by us here.

MADGE'S LETTER.

Analytically Critical Review of Feminine Winter Fashions.

BRIGHT COLORS MUST BE DISPENSED WITH

If One Wants to be Ultra Fashionable—Something about Rich Woolen Fabrics, Long Basques and Big Bonnets—Graceful New Year's Greeting

DEAR OREGONIAN:—

Do all your dear lady friends want to be ultra fashionable? Then they must pull off the blooming winter roses and marvelous satin bows from their white poke bonnets and substitute inky plumes, adorn their black velvet hats with clusters of white ostrich feathers, loop their white ball dresses with the old time black velvet ribbon, and trim their white opera cloaks with black feather trimming. Pretty? Well I am sure I can't tell you. Quite *entre nous*. I heard it called "spotty," and certainly to the uneducated eye, the effect produced is that of having little pieces of somebody else stuck to you, but it's very rich and stylish for all that, and much to be preferred to the last caprice in black and white which took the form of funeral gloves at full dress parties. Who does not remember the uncanny effect of the two little black paws standing out from clouds of snowy drapery? How they asserted themselves in the

GRAND RIGHT AND LEFT,

And as they were thrust forth darkly for bidding gentle pressure, the masculine palm felt its audacity ooze from its finger tips.

We can find a more cheerful subject of discussion, I am sure, in the lovely new shades for evening wear—one called "shrimp pink," the loveliest and most fashionable. This is shown in silks, satins, mull and grenadine, and a combination of silk-striped grenadine and surah makes an exquisite evening dress. Cashmere very fine camel's hair and nuns' veiling are used for smaller parties, and can never be anything but beautiful, since the soft textures admit of such graceful draping. Nearly all evening dresses are made now in a certain style; not in one particular style, let me hasten to explain, for surely never have we enjoyed such boundless liberty for the execution of our own ideas, and strange to say, one can to-day dress becomingly and still be fashionable—but whatever the costume may be it is supposed to embody one idea, to express one of which should be marred by no inharmonious detail. One may wear a

MARGUERITE DRESS

Watteau dress, a dress *a la Directoire*—one may satisfy one's inward longing after the picturesque, and clothe one's outward self after the style of a dame in an old Dutch or English picture, and still not be singular in a ball room only "striking"—oh, "stylish." Indeed there will soon be nothing except the undying changelessness of the swallowtail and white tie, whereby to distinguish our ordinary evening party from a fancy dress ball. Moire antique, that richest and handsomest of long neglected fabrics, has been coaxed into life again by some Paris dressmaker with brains. It is used extensively in the imported dresses, usually combined with plain velvet, either the exact shade or an almost imperceptible shade darker. The favorite colors are bordeaux red and sapphire blue. Girls who have

AMIABLE GRANDMAMMAS

In possession of trunks in the attic, are to be envied, for moire is as costly as it is elegant. This sapphire blue is a brilliant beautiful color, far too much so for a walking suit, and it is the only popular shade of blue for the winter. One excepts, of course, the pale Turquoise of silks and cashmeres, which is always pretty and always *en règle*, but gen d'arme and peacock blues have at last made room for something else, and we have Lincoln green dull reds and the faithful navy blue, which has never found its match for useful service and quiet lady-like appearance.

Cloths are used more generally than anything for winter suits, though many cling to rough camel's hair, which is lighter and admits of more draping. A cloth suit must be handsome enough to be made rigidly plain, that is without looping and draping, for it is greatly improved by collar bands of plush or fur and nearly all such material is expensive. But the camel's hair dresses are very stylish and now that the senseless idea of loading down street suits with silk ruffles, silk sashes, silk bows, sleeves, etc., has departed, the attendant expense is small.

LONG BASQUES

Of striped velvet and satin, or plush and satin, are worn with full silk or satin skirts, for calling, and some more elaborate in brocade velvet embossed plush are used for dinner toilettes. These are very rich and dressy—notably one shown me of royal purple embossed plush to be worn with a long plain skirt of lilac colored surah satin; there was no trimming on the basque, which was buttoned by pansies, and the dress depended wholly on the beauty of the material and the exquisite harmony of color for its perfection.

Hats are sent us larger and larger, many are turned up at the left side, and I am glad to see this saucy fashion returning to us. One of the handsomest that I saw was of dark brown smooth felt, and on the left of the crown five good sized ostrich feathers were held by an owl's head. There was no other trimming on the hat, indeed there was no room for any, the brim rolled all around and a little higher on the left side. Velvet bonnets are made in poke shapes, with no trimming around the crown, a small bunch of ostrich tips at the left side, and a handsome trimming of iridescent beads laid on the extreme edge of the brim. These bonnets are fastened by strings of surah the color of the velvet, or by scarfs of Spanish lace.

LITTLE CHILDREN

Have at last been relieved of the loads of ribbons and ruffles and buttons and bows that disfiguring the grace of their childhood, turned them into mincing models of their mammas, and they wear sensible little clothes made in Mother Hubbard, or monk's gown style, one enough to protect the little legs not used to shiver in pink lisle-thread under skirts short enough for the fairy in the pantomime, broad collars, and big hats with a slightly curling brim that show the pretty bangs, jolly little red mittens, leggins to match, and children look comfortable, picturesque and above all, childish. I have been talking about children as if they were all girls, but for the boys there is always the jaunty sailor suit or the Scotch kilt that cannot be improved upon. Small ulsters with collars, cuffs and pockets of seal and little caps, either of the fur or the material of the coat, make handsome winter suits, and I read in New York papers that it's the boys who don't wear red stockings are not thought anything of at all.

Has anybody seen one of the

LEATHER DRESSES?

My Paris correspondent sends me a description of one that she says is beautiful. The dress is of Lincoln green plush, finished at the bottom of the skirt with a band of fawn-colored leather stamped in gold arabesques. The long basque of plush has a plastron vest of the leather. Deep cuffs are on the sleeves, and there is a belt and bag to correspond. The hat is of the plush—simply enormous, with ostrich plumes of fawn color fastened by a gold ornament. I wish it would come to Portland.

ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS.

So we are really to have them—they say. Do you believe it? Wholly in confidence—I don't. I would not have Philemon hear me say that for worlds, for he thinks he is getting them up. Even the street railways are forgotten in the absorbing novelty of the orchestra. At breakfast: "My love, just hurry with the coffee or I shall have to go without it. I am anxious to see Kinross about the next meeting." At dinner: "Philemon, will you have potatoes?" "Tum-ti-tum-ta-la"—and he is conducting an imaginary orchestra—with the gravy spoon. At tea; "You really must excuse me if I leave you alone to-night but there is a meeting!"—and he has slammed the front door before I can think of a single sarcasm to fling after him. Frankly will I say that I am longing for orchestral concerts—for good music of any kind—and if it were not for encouraging Philemon I too, should get wildly enthusiastic. I hope their musical souls will not be above playing occasionally at the theater in honor of some star, or debutante. Several points that might have been striking in "Willow Copse" were quite annihilated by a darkly mysterious *tremolo agitato* in the orchestra, in which every instrument had its own ideas of time and key, and expressed them with a delightful independence of its neighbors.

We went home wondering over Sheridan as usual. Did ever anybody see such a marvelous face? And there is something uncomfortably impressive in every tone of his deep, strange voice. Even that rude pronunciation of his carries with it a force, and much as there has been said against it, I would not want to have it "purified." What a very pretty girl Meg was, and what a good time she had. Those lovely eyes danced all over the house and back to Willie Simms. She dimpled and starred so irresistibly over the tale of his misfortunes that I gave several responsive grins myself. There were crocodile tears also wept into her apron, for I saw her giggle out of the other corner, and she was imperturbably jolly throughout the most pathetic scenes. Of course it was execrable, but one couldn't help forgiving her, and it is very nice to see now and then a young actress who doesn't appear thoroughly bored by her existence.

Philemon has just picked up my first written sheets with the sneer, "This is nothing confidential?" "Oh, dear, no," I smile blandly; "genius is public property," and he is reading straight through to the "orchestral concerts." I suppose even the most valiant heart has at some time experienced a tremor, and I feel one agitating mine. I steal a furtive glance at him; he looks ill-tempered, but he does not speak; and now he has begun to write rapidly, with bitter downward strokes of the pen, which mean mischief. Well, I do not care. What I said was prompted by no personal feeling, that can be plainly seen, and if he retorts the public will recognize it as the silly chattering of contemptible jealousy and wounded egotism.

This letter belongs to next year, though I am writing by the fast fading light of this. I think to all of us comes a listless feeling on the last day of an old year, a melancholy retrospection of mistakes past changing, neglected opportunities wasted endeavors, and perhaps the saddest thoughts of those who are not to begin the New Year with us. To you who share with me this feeling, I wish to-morrow's light may carry away the cloud; that from our errors we may gather their one lesson of experience; that sad memories may only chasten, and that with true gladness of hope in our hearts we may send forth one greeting, "A Happy New Year to All."

MADGE

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. in this City.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION CABINET AGAIN IN USE.

List of Prominent Exhibits in the Display Room in Zeta Psi Building, North Front street, Etc., Etc.

In connection with the general offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which will soon be removed to this city, a bureau of immigration has been established. It will be under the direction of Mr. Paul Schultze, for several years the land agent of the Oregon and California Railroad Company, and its purpose is to furnish to immigrants just the information about the various sections of Oregon and Washington which they want. This information will be given free. To illustrate the productions of the country hundreds of samples of grains, grasses, etc., collected from almost every township in Oregon and Washington, will be exhibited in a large display room on the first floor of headquarters building. The handsome display cabinet upon the Oregon exhibit which was shown at the Paris exposition in 1878, and which of itself was one of the attractive features of that exhibit, has been set up in the display room. The lines of

THE CABINET

Give it a pyramidal form, and upon the apex is an American eagle with outstretched wings. The whole is seventeen feet high, nine feet at the base, and contains not less than twenty-five thousand pieces of wood. The base is of black walnut, surmounted by receptacles, which consist of five shelves and four niches, together with a tablet on which is represented the seal and motto of Oregon. These shelves and niches are floored and backed in highly polished ash, plainly showing the grain and character of the wood. The niches are formed with a single arch, and the shelves with treble ones, supported by black walnut pillars, handsomely carved. The facing above and between the arches is of cedar burl, polished in a tasteful manner. The second tier consists of five shelves and the upper part of the niches before mentioned, and are of maple burl, the back and sides being mountain mahogany, alder, ebony, and a few other varieties of fine wood very tastefully inlaid and polished. The third tier of shelves is about five feet and a half from the base of the work, and is more elaborate in workmanship than any other part of the cabinet. The floors of these are of maple burl, and the backs inlaid in as many as twenty different varieties of inlaid and incised woods, and the whole finely polished. The fourth, fifth and sixth tiers are no less elegant than the first three, and are inlaid to correspond with the others. The woods used in the cabinet are nearly all of Oregon growth, while the exhibits of products made in this display room are fine, that of

WHEAT.

Is particularly complete and striking. The samples are as follows. The height of each sheaf sample is given in feet and inches connected with a hyphen:

Sonora White, 3-10, C. P. Burkhart, Albany.
Italian White, 4-4, C. P. Burkhart, Albany.
Proper White, 4-0 C. P. Burkhart, Albany.
Egyptian, 4-10, C. P. Burkhart, Albany.
Fife, 3-6, C. P. Burkhart, Albany.
Fort Naleon, 3-7, C. P. Burkhart, Albany.
Hill Winter, 4-10, C. P. Burkhart, Albany.
White Winter, 4-9, T. J. Smith, Sublimity.
Little Club, 4-0, W. H. Parrish, Salem.
White Australian, 4-3, D. D. Prettyman, Salem.
Little Stem Velvet, 4-0, C. N. Peter, Salem.
Foltz Spring, 4-6, C. P. Burkhart, Albany.
Golden Amber, 4-6, Henry Knighton, Tangent.
Mammoth Spring, 3-11, John Osborn, Salem.
English White Winter, 4-3, R. I. Williamson, [illegible]
Odessa White Spring, 4-8, Henry Hibbons, Salem.
Defiance, 4-3, A. Pierce, Albany.
Defiance, 4-9, A. Pierce, Albany.
Ninety-day or Centennial, 4-7, D. D. Prettyman, Salem.
Unknown Spring, 4-10, John Osborn, Salem.
Golden Amber, 5-3, C. N. Peters, Salem.
White Michigan, 4-0, C. P. Burkhart, Albany.
Odessa Spring, 4-6, ——, Morrison Co.
Golden Amber, 4-0, —— Herron, Salem, (Waldo Hills.)
White Australian, 4-6, T. B. Williamson, Benton Co.
English White Winter, 5-6, Jennings Smith, Salem.
Mammoth Spring, 5-0, C. N. Potter, Salem.
Mammoth Winter, 4-9, C. P. Burkhart, Albany.
Little Club, 5-4, D. D. Prettyman, Salem.
White Velvet, 5-0, John Stewart, Eugene.
Molels White Winter, 5-6, F. N. Woodworth, Howell Prairie.
White Winter, 6-0, E. L. Bryant, Albany.
White Winter, 6-0, Lewis Savage, Salem.
White Winter, 5-2, D. D. Prettyman, Salem.
Ninety-day or Centennial, 4-11, D. D. Prettyman, Salem.
White Winter, 5-7, ——, Moses' Station.
Ninety-day or Centennial, 5-9, D. D. Prettyman, Salem.
Tea, 4-8, C. P. Burkhart, Albany.
Golden Chaff, 4-7, C. P. Burkhart, Albany.
Odessa, 4-5, C. P. Burkhart, Albany.
White Chaff Club, 3-10, C. P. Burkhart, Albany.
Centennial, 5-0, D. D. Prettyman, Salem.
Sonora, 3-5, Cyrus Flinn, Albany.
White Mississippi, 4-, C. P. Burkhart, Albany.
White Winter, 4-8, C. P. Burkhart, Albany.
Club Wheat, 4-0, C. P. Burkhart, Albany.
White Australian, 4-2, Irving Clark, Highland.
Siberian, 4-4, C. P. Burkhart, Albany.
French White, 3-10, C. P. Burkhart, Albany.
Clawson, 2-5, A. E. Wait, Canby.
White Winter, 2-7, A. E. Wait, Canby.
Moles Winter, 2-4, A. E. Waite, Canby.
Defiance, 2-6, A. E. Waite, Canby.
White Velvet, 2-5, A. E. Wait, Canby.
Golden Amber, 5-0, Irving Clark, Highland.
Odessa, 4-7, W. H. Parrish, Salem.
Moles White Winter, 5-2, Moses Stayton, Stayton-ville.
White Velvet, 5-0, W. H. Parrish, Salem.
White Winter, 4-7, W. H. Parrish, Salem.
Prengle Surprise Spring, 4-4, J. J. Finlason, Albany.
Seven Headed, 4-5, Henry Settlemire, Tangent.
Winter Club New, 5-4, Henry Settlemire, Albany.
Defiance, 3-11, ——, Albany.
White Velvet, 4-5, C. P. Burkhart, Albany.
Golden Amber Spring, 3-10, O. P. Adams, Cottage Grove.
Golden Amber, 4-9, W. H. Parrish, Salem.
White Australian, 4-8, Thos. Murphy, Albany.
Chili, ——, near Turner.
Little Club, R. Lewis, Salem.
Pride of Oregon, D. D. Prettyman, Salem.
Polish White Winter, C. P. Burkhart, Albany.
Clawson, C. P. Buckhart, Albany.
Red Kersakiea, C. P. Burkhart, Albany.
White Mammoth, Fall and Winter, Louch African, Proper White, Sonora, Golden Chaff, White Velvet, French Tonzelle, Odessa, Clawson, Molels' White Winter, Buckwheat, Australian Club, Clawson, Golden Amber, French White—C. P. Burkhart, Albany.
Talorara, T. L. Davidson, Salem.
Itul Arcasia, J. W. Prosh, Albany.
White Australian, D. D. Prettyman, Salem.
Talavarus, Robt. Robbins, Salem.
Prengle Supprese, B. A. Gesner, Salem.
Odessa, E. T. Glosson, Salem.
Red Winter ——, from Delaware.
White Velvet, S. G. Smith, Salem.
Centennial, D. D. Prettyman, Salem.
Golden Amber, W. D. Claggett, Salem.
French White, C. P. Burkhart, Albany.
Mammoth Prettyman, D. D. Prettyman, Salem.

Oats.

IN SHEAF.

Chinese hulless, 3-2, (12¼ bushels from 10 ounces) A. O. West, Canby.
Black African, 4-7, Wm. Phelps, Marshfield.
Side 6-1, John Herron, Salem.
Side 7, unknown.
California Wild, 6-10, Col. Shields, Salem.
Hampton, 6, C. P. Burkhart, Albany.
Surprise, 6-10, Preston Wood, Salem.
Hampton, 6-9, R. Curtis, Albany.
White Swedish, 6-4, J. C. Wallace, Cottage Grove.
Side, 7-6, John Bailey, Eugene City.
Hampton, 6-10, R. Curtis, Albany.
Side, 6-8, Frank Smith, Salem.
Side, 8, Mr. Walker, Salem.
Side, 6-2, W. Hoffmaster, Eagle Creek.
Side, 5-7, C. P. Burkhart, Salem.
Surprise, 5-10, Preston Wood, Salem.
Side, 6, B. W. Carey, Waldo Hills.
Hampton, 6, Conrad Buckner, Albany.
Shannon, 6, O. P. Adams, Cottage Grove.
Shannon, 5-10, W. N. Walker, Zena.
Side, 5-9 A. Downs, Sublimity.
Side, 5-10, Peter Morse, Tangent.
Side, 5-8, O. B. Bean, Eugene City.
Wild, 5-3, C. P. Burkhart, Albany.
Mold's Black, 4, C. P. Burkhart, Albany.

IN JARS.

Surprise, C. P. Burkhart, Albany.
Shonen, C. P. Burkhart, Albany.
Russian winter, C. P. Burkhart, Albany.
Mold's black, C. P. Burkhart, Albany.
Hulless oats, Allen McDonald, Albany.
Waterloo, C. P. Burkhart, Albany.
Norway, from Illinois department of agriculture.
Centennial white, from Illinois department of agriculture.
Winter, W. H. Parrish, Salem.
White Belgian, E. M. Smith, Monmouth.

Grasses.

Native rye, 5-1, —— near Salem.
Timothy, 6, L. N. English, Sublimity.
Rye, 6-2, Jos. Williams, Sublimity.
Timothy, 6-2, J. C. Wallace, Cottage Grove.
Red Clover, 6, O. M. Patten, Salem.
Alfalfa, 4-10, John Minto, Salem.
Timothy, 6, D. W. Craig, Mahama.
Rye, 5, unknown, Salem.
Rye, black, 6-2, E. Kimsey, Waldo Hills.
Red Top, 6, unknown, Salem.
Orchard, 5-10, Prettyman & Potter, Salem.
Blue grass, 6-8, M. L. English, Sublimity.
Timothy, 6-8, C. N. Potter, Salem.
Timothy, 5-5, R. Edgar, Turner.
Blue alfalfa, D. L. Riggs, Salem.
Orchard, 5-4, D. L. Riggs, Salem.
Timothy, 5-9, E. E. McKinney, Turner.
Red Clover, 6, John Minto, Salem.
Red clover, 5-3, C. N. Potter, Salem.
Timothy, 5-4, J. J. Finlason, Albany.
Zeekman, 3-10, unknown, Eugene City.
Field Fox or tall stool, 3-10, D. D. Pettyman, Salem.
Native rush, 4, Turner, Turner station.
Alfalfa (second crop), 3-10, John Minto, Salem.
Native swamp, 2-6, Albany ditch.
Red clover from gravel bed, 3, T. J. Wilcox, Hogam.
Swamp and lowland, 2-6, near Salem.
Red top, 3, J. L. Parish, Salem.
Cheat, 3-5, Linn county, Oregon.
Orchard, 6; Timothy, 7; Orchard, 6—Unknown.
Timothy, 5, P. McCann, Albany.
Red Top, 4-6, J. B. Eberhart, Marion county.
Xaleve Cheat, 4-8; Gross Grass, 4-4; Red Top, 3, Rush, 4-4; Buckman, 3-2—Unknown.
Ribbon, 3, A. A. Bayless, Salem.
Pearl Millet, 4-10, Mattison, Turner.

Rye.

White Russian, 4, D. D. Prettyman, Salem.
Black, 7, J. H. Townsend, Albany.

Millet.

Pearl, 4, Hoffenmaster, Eagle creek.

Flax.

Lint, 4, A. Pierce, Albany.
Lint, 4-4, Paul Robinson, Albany.
Lint, 4, Hewett & Gray, Albany.

Barley.

White, 4, Gilbert, Eugene City.
Bald, 3-4, Knightinger, Salem.
Two Round, 3-2, L. M. Savage, Salem.

Miscellaneous.

Sample of Oregon wheat; cargo ship J. C. Mone; Allen & Lewis; 14,873 bags; 1,938,222 lbs.
White fall wheat; 40½ bushels on 17 acres; weighed 60 lbs to measured bushel.
Little Club; 28 acres, 635 bushels, test 63½ lbs to bushel.
Sample of 3000 bushels Little Club; test 62 lbs to bushel.
Little Club; W. J. Hamilton; Union flat; 40 bushels to acre.
White winter Clawson; sample of 150 tons; Yamhill county, Oregon.
Sample of valley wheat; ship Brodick Bay; Allen & Lewis; 19,226 bags; 2,534,853 lbs.
Noyoy, or Oregon Club; sowed in April; harvested in August; 19.25 bushels on 70 acres; 62½ lbs the test to bushel.
White Velvet; J. W. Palemier; 32 bushels to acre; test, 62 lbs to bushel.
Sample of French or kidney wheat out of 6000 bushels; 31 bushels to acre; 61 lbs to bushel.
Sample of wheat grown by Dr. N. G. Blalock, Umatilla county, 2300 acres, 61,875 bushels. Average per acre 26¾ bushels.
Sample cargo, bark Isle of Erin, 20,681 sacks, 2,159,211 lbs Oregon wheat. Sibson, Church & Co., May 14, 1881.
Sample cargo, Lizzie Iredale, 18,114 sacks, 2,426,[illegible] lbs Oregon wheat. Sibson, Church & Co., April 25, 1881.
Sample cargo, Am ship Palmyra, 33,148 sacks, 3,504,071 lbs Walla Walla wheat. Sibson, Church & Co., Sept. 14, 1881.
Sample, bark Countess of Rothe, 18,379 sacks, 2,068,066 lbs Oregon wheat. Sibson, Church & Co., Sept. 27, 1881.

The display of grains on the exhibit stand is made in oval-topped display jars of different sizes. The grains in sheaf and grasses are displayed in circular frames with such disposition of the different lengths as to form a pyramid. Tables contain various other displays of the resources of the country, ores, woods, wool, fish, etc.

MARRIED.

In Vancouver, Dec. 28th, at the residence of Wm. Patterson, by the Rev. A. S. Nicholson, S. F. Sitferd and Mrs. M. M. Dolson, all of Portland.

WANTED—AN APPRENTICE TO LEARN Watchmaking. Must come well recommended. Apply to J. VAN BEURDEN, Jeweler.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AS CLERK BY A German; is a good accountant and anxious to obtain work of any kind. Salary no object. Address J. M., this office. d3d6t

FURNISHED ROOM.

A NICE, LARGE FRONT BED-ROOM FOR RENT, with parlor cook stove, corner of Fourth and A streets. d31d3t

BR. BK. "DOON," CAPT. GRANGE, FROM BRISbane. Neither the Captain nor the undersigned consignees of above named vessel will be responsible for any debts that may be contracted by the crew. d31d3t JAMES LAIDLAW & CO.

FOR SALE.

450 TONS BEST BRISBANE COAL, EX barque "Doon." Apply to d31d3t JAMES LAIDLAW & CO.

FOR SALE.

THE CORNER LOT, FRONTING EAST, ON S.W. corner of West Park and Jackson streets, with a neat two-story house and lot otherwise well improved. J. P. O. LOWNSDALE, Agent, No. 8 Morrison street. d31d6t

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK & LAUNDRESS wishes a situation. Apply to Room 57, Norton House. d29d3t

WANTED—A PARTNER IN AN ESTABLISHED Brush Factory. For particulars inquire at 290 First street, between Columbia and Jefferson. d27d2w

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER, purser or clerk by a young man who is a thorough accountant. Address A. B. C., this office. d10d3w

FOR RENT.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM, NICELY FURNISHed, over store No. 147 Third street, between Morrison and Alder; also several unfurnished rooms. d27d6t

FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS DELIVERY WAGON, SUITAble for grocer or butcher. Apply at Lalier's paint shop, A street, bet. Second and Third. d23d6t

FOR SALE.

187 ACRE FARM, 17 MILES FROM PORTland, on the Tualatin river, in Washington county; 30 acres in cultivation; 60 acres fenced with good rail fence; log house; box barn 18x25, with sheds around the barn; 1½ acres in orchard; good spring of water; creek running through the place; 2 cows, with 3 calves; 16 hogs; 500 bushels potatoes; 150 bushels oats; 45 bushels wheat; 4 tons hay; some apples; 5 dozen chickens; 1 span good work horses; 1 good set of harness; good wagon, and a lot of small tools. Everything mentioned can be had for $2800. See HARRISON B. OATMAN, Southeast corner First and Stark Sts., Portland, Or.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
All above sold by druggists.
Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

EMERY WHEELS & MACHINERY
AT
H. P. GREGORY & CO'S,
43 Front Street. d2s

ware, etc.
108 and 110
Front st., E. side.
Good assortment of all kinds of Saddles and Harness made of No. 1 Oak Tanned Leather. Country orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

DRUGGISTS'
Furnishing and Prescription
Glassware.
P. I. OVERACRE, Manufacturer's Agent,
123 California St., Room 37,
SAN FRANCISCO. n30d3m

SEAL ENGRAVER, 37 FIRST ST

FOR SALE—A NICE LOT
TILLAMOOK BUTTER.
EVERDING & FARRELL.

Great Bargain for Milliners.
A FIRST-CLASS STOCK OF MILLINERY AND Fancy Notions, Fixtures, etc., for sale. A well established trade; good location, very little competition. Inquire of or address
n5d2m WILLIAM MILLIGAN,
Salem, Oregon.

GRAIN BAGS,
NEW AND RETURNED,
FOR SALE BY
BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO., Importers.
sep1dtf

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

...is our customary resume of the

PERSONAL.

...P. Tompkins of Harrisburg, is in

...and Mrs. M. P. Deady are in Wash- ...ity.

...Ross and Young, of Jacksonville, ...friends in Salem.

...and Mrs. R. K. Warren spent the hol- ...friends in Salem.

...Morris, of McMinnville, is visit- ...family of Mr. S. G. Allen.

...W. Belt, of Independence, is ...holiday week at Salem.

...Sprenger, of Hubbard, is visiting ...Strowbridge for a few days.

...P. McCornack, of Salem, spent his ...with his parents at Eugene City.

James McNaught, of Seattle, arrived ...and is registered at the Esmond.

...DuBois and Miss Belle DuBois sailed ...York on the steamer of Dec. 17.

...Mrs. John E Young, of New Taco- ...visiting friends and relatives in Salem.

...preparations are being made in ...making and receiving New Year's

...Miller is visiting the Misses ...returns to her home at The Dalles

...lodge, No. 2, A. O. U. W., of Sa- ...install their officers on Friday even-

...Williams left by the Oregon to ...Williams, who is spending the win-

...Howard, of the Oregon City ...spent the holidays in visiting ...Albany.

...Mayers and Mrs. H. L. Pittock ...night's steamer from a holiday ...Francisco.

...Wheeler, of Salem, assistant ...is visiting friends and rela- ...Bend, Indiana.

...McGuire, of East Portland, left ...San Francisco, where he will ...weeks on legal business.

...Hood, No. 6460, A. O. F., ...installation and social Mon- ...9th, in Good Templars hall.

...No. 18, I. O. O. F., of Salem, are ...preparations for a public in- ...hall, to be given about the mid-

...Moreland, of Salem, father ...and Julius C. Moreland, will ...anniversary of his birth- ...reunion.

...of Salem, will give their ...'s opera house, on Monday ...Varney and Bray, of ...the music.

...of Walla Walla, left by ...San Francisco, accom- ...Master William Glasford, ...Augustine college.

...was surprised at the ...by the visit of a num- ...last Wednesday. Miss R. ...from severe illness.

...C. Wilkinson and family ...New York, where Miss ...will attend college for the next ...W. will remain there dur-

...of Vancouver, sister of ...of that city, sailed by the ...San Francisco on the way ...sister, Mrs. Capt. Wright, ...New Mexico.

...of Salem, Miss Cora ...Witherell and Mrs. Dr. ...keep open house on Monday ...of the latter, No. 228 ...Salmon.

NOTES.

...of Mr. A. B. Todd and Miss ...celebrated at the residence of ...at Forest Grove, Dec. 21.

...evening, Dr. C. H. Wheeler ...Miss A. Williams of San Fran- ...took place at the resi- ...Liist.

...took place at the elegant ...and Mrs. G. W. Gray, of ...evening, which proved a very ...all participants.

...at Salem, on Thursday even- ...Frank D. McDowell and Miss ...was a quiet affair and was wit- ...few intimate friends outside ...ceremony was performed by ...of Albany, at the residence of ...at 8:30 P. M. Among ...outside of the family, were Mr. ...Crossman, Mrs. Allie Crane. ...W. Church of Salem, and Mr. ...Raymond of Albany. The par- ...handsomely decorated and the ...was elegant. The young couple ...They have taken up ...at the home of Mr. and Mrs.

CARD PARTY.

...evening, a very pleasant card ...by Major and Mrs. F. B. ...Walla poa, at their residence ...in honor of their eldest ...A. Keefer of Harrisburg, ...them.

...ANNIVERSARY.

...the tenth anniversary ...of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. More- ...Twelfth and Clay streets, ...their absence and a number of ...took possession, bearing with ...supply of tin presents, as ...against such time as a ...conflabulation and general ...rendered it highly appreciated. ...Aided the time until a ...for dispersion, and the com- ...thanks of the host and hostess ...for such it really was, depart- ...present were: Mr. and Mrs. ...and Mrs. R. Weeks, Mr. ...Wyatt, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. ...Mrs. H. Thielsen, Mr. and ...and Mrs. E. C. Bro- ...Mrs. ... B. Thielsen, Mr. and ...Mr. and Mrs. I. W. ...and Mrs. J. C. Moreland, ...Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. ...Miss E. C. Sabin, Miss Fannie ...Belle Case, Miss Nellie Wil- ...Moreland, Mrs. M. I. Nice ...Mr. Julius Thielsen, Mr. Geo. ...W. B. Harris, Mr. Thos. Scott, ...W. Case, and Mr. Harvey More-

...to be some way for men to be ...theater so that they can have no ...whether they are entitled to the ...On Friday night of last week, a ...of this city came in to see ...of Normandy," with a gentleman ...three ladies, only to find three of ...occupied by fellows who admitted ...secured no seats in advance, but ...throw the blame on the usher, a lad ...years or so, for having placed them ...consequence was that the ladies ...three seats at the end of the row ...gentlemen to sit in front of them, ...disturb the performance, as the ...already commenced. I am aware ...is somewhere in the statutes a law ...wise running at large, but do not ...it applies to Multnomah county.

...By the way, is there no method of pre- ...the unmannerly fashion that some ...of getting up to go out of the thea- ...the end of the play? Of all the ...and indecent tricks I ever saw, ...worst. Bad enough indeed it is, ...do such things; but when a woman ...me, fully five minutes before ...the curtain, and says, "Cap, please ...my natural inference is that she ...engagements elsewhere and is los- ...by being in a theater. The only way ...is to put up notices that the ...be kept locked during the last act, ...the fall of the curtain, and rigidly ...rules. It is justly due to any actor

...Oil Portraits, made from Photographs ...in first-class style, by J. E. Stuart, ...Union block.

THE LOCAL BUDGET.

1882.

Happy New Year.

The Columbia due to-night.

Mr. R. D. Markland is confined to his room with a severe attack of rheumatism.

During the year past, five miles of street sewers were built in this city, at a cost of $40,698.

Mr. E. J. Smith, chief clerk at Ainsworth dock, is down with an attack of inflammatory rheumatism.

Dr. Rosenspitz' lecture on "Habit" will take place this evening at 7 o'clock at the Synagogue, corner Fifth and Oak.

The smallpox has reached Goldendale, Klickitat county, the county auditor, Geo. W. Tilloon, being down with the disease.

Fred Keenan had a hand mashed by a truck at Pacific dock yesterday, and may have to suffer amputation of several fingers.

The installation of the officers elect of Columbia lodge No. 2586, Knights of Honor, will take place on Wednesday evening, 4th inst.

The 50 numbers which drew the prizes at last night's drawing at New Market theater, will be published in Monday morning's OREGONIAN.

The Eureka sails for Alaska this morning with 350 tons of freight and two passengers—Miss Nettie Crete for Victoria and H. L. Ish for Wrangle.

Mr. W. H. Moore, foreman for Hexter & May, was presented last night with a copy of Webster's unabridged dictionary and wire stand by the employes of the establishment.

A new steam pipe in New Market theater, Friday night, so heated the walls as to ignite some red fire, filling the building with fumes which caused the coughing complained of.

A telegram to the OREGONIAN from Spokane Falls last night says that James Sproul, the third victim of the railroad collision, died yesterday. His parents live in New Brunswick.

Jack Andrews, a freight brakeman on the east side road, fell from a car Friday morning at Cottage Grove and broke his right arm in two places below the elbow. He was taken to Cresswell, where he was cared for.

About 3 o'clock Friday afternoon the G street bridge, between Ninth and Tenth, was so badly damaged by a heavy team crossing, as to render it unsafe. All necessary precautions have been taken to prevent further travel on it until repaired.

ANOTHER SMASHUP.

A telegram to the OREGONIAN from Walla Walla last night says: "Thursday evening, as the train from the east slowed down to enter Ainsworth, it ran on a misplaced switch over the track to the turntable, into which it dashed. The turntable was set quartering and the engine and three flat cars piled in a heap in the pit. Several persons were injured, none seriously. The engine and cars were badly used up.

LECTURES.

The incoming steamer brings Mr. S. B. Wiggin of San Francisco, who, with his wife, Miss Kate Smith Wiggin, visit Portland for two weeks, and give lectures under the auspices of the Social Science committee. Mrs. Wiggin has been for some years principal of the Silver St. Kindergarten, where a hundred neglected children are daily collected and cared for. She will give the opening lecture of the Social Science course. Mr. Wiggin brings two lectures on European politics, entitled, "Nihilism" and "Gambetta and Bismarck." With these two lectures accessory to their course, the committee have eight lectures to offer for the season of 1882. Themes and lecturers will soon be announced in full by prospectus.

THIS WEEK'S AMUSEMENTS.

On Tuesday night, the laughable comedy of "Our Boarding House," the most unequivocal success of the year, will be given. On Wednesday night a melange bill will be played for the benefit of Miss Holbrook, to commence with the third act of "Hamlet," in which the beneficiary will sustain the Prince and Miss Pierce as Ophelia. Next follows the recitation of "Eugene Aram," by Mr. Sheridan. Next comes the trial scene from the "Merchant of Venice," with Sheridan as Shylock and Miss Holbrook as Portia; after which an olio, in which Mr. Sheridan will recite "Shamus O'Brien." There has never been a more attractive bill offered here. On Thursday night, in Astoria, they play "Our Boarding House" with the same strong cast as here.

POLICE COURT BUSINESS.

Following is a statement of fines collected and paid over during 1881 by the police court and a comparison with 1880:

MONTH.	1881	1880
January	$ 403 00	$ 395 00
February	387 00	559 00
March	529 00	515 50
April	375 00	439 00
May	910 00	808 00
June	440 50	440 00
July	517 50	592 00
August	693 00	720 50
September	887 50	505 50
October	1511 00	942 90
November	1426 00	518 00
December	1531 00	597 00
Totals	$ 9311 50	$ 7042 40

Arrests during the year numbered 513 in state cases, and 1850 in city cases; total, 2363. During 1880, there were 2578 arrests.

THE OREGON SHORT LINE.

Yesterday afternoon articles of incorporation of the Oregon Short Line Railway Co. were filed at the county clerk's office. Messrs. D. P. Thompson, M. S. Burrell and Ellis G. Hughes of this city, B. J. Pengra of Lane county, and S. H. H. Clark, Thos. L. Kimball and Andrew D. Poppleton of Nebraska are the incorporators. The capital stock is $15,000,000, 150,000 shares at $100 each. The object of the incorporation is to construct and operate a series of railway lines from Eastern Oregon across the Cascade mountains and various rivers, to Portland, which will be made the headquarters. The duration of the incorporation will be fifty years, dated from April 14, 1881. S. H. H. Clark is president of the Utah and Northern railroad and general manager of the Union Pacific. Thos. L. Kimball is also a well known man in railway matters, being assistant manager of the Union Pacific. Andrew D. Poppleton is a prominent lawyer of Nebraska and a stockholder in various roads in that country.

NEW BOOKS.

The following new books were received and added to the Portland library last week:

The Prince and Pauper; a tale for young people of all ages; by Mark Twain; illustrated; 1882.

Memoirs of Count Miot de Melito, minister, ambassador, councillor of state and member of the Institute of France between the years 1788 and 1815; edited by General Fleischmann; from the French by Cashel Hoey and Mr. John Lillie, with notes and index prepared especially for the American edition; 1881.

English History for Students, being the introduction to the study of English history; by Samuel R. Gardiner, Hon., LL. D., with a critical and biographical account of authorities by J. Bass Mullinger, M. A.

English History for Young People; B. C. 55—A. D., 1880; by S. R. Gardiner; edition revised for American students.

Common Sense about Women; by Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

PORTLAND PULPITS.

Who will Fill Them To-day and what Their Themes will be.

Hall Street M. E. Church—H. K. Hines, pastor. Class meeting, 10 A. M. Preaching at 11 A. M. and at 7:30 P. M. by the pastor. New Year's praise service at 6:30 P. M.

In the U. B. Church room—A. Wood, pastor. Corner of Second and J streets, East Portland. Services every Sunday. Sabbath school at 10 A. M. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting on Thursday at 7 P. M.

Baptist Church—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by Rev. J. A. Gray, pastor. Ushers in attendance. Seats free.

Y. M. C. A. Gospel meeting at 3:30 P. M., preceded by fifteen minutes street service. Everybody, especially young men and strangers cordially invited.

German Methodist Church—On Sixth street between Morrison and Alder, F. Bonn, pastor. Preaching to-day at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sabbath school begins at 9:30 A. M.

Presbyterian Church—Corner of Washington and 3d streets, A. L. Lindsley, pastor. Public worship this morning and evening. Ushers provide seats, all comers made welcome.

German Evangelical Church—Corner 4th and Clay streets. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday school at 9½ A. M. In the afternoon at 2½ preaching at Milwaukee. All are cordially invited. Chas. Waehlte, pastor.

Unitarian Church—T. L. Eliot, minister. Morning service at 11 o'clock, followed by the communion service. Sunday school at 12:45. South Portland Mission school at 3 P. M. The evening service is omitted on the first Sunday of each month.

Unitarian Church—T. L. Eliot, minister. Morning service at 11, followed by the communion service. Sunday school at 12:45. South Portland Mission at 3 P. M. The evening service is omitted on the first Sunday of each month.

Christian Church—East Park and Columbia streets. Preaching in the morning by Bruce Wolverton, upon the subject "Church Edification." In the evening will be held the "Annual Reunion Services" in which many members of the congregation will publicly participate. All are invited to attend these services.

Services at the Episcopal Church—Trinity church (Oak and 6th), Sunday, 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; St. Stephen's chapel, (Madison and Fifth), Sunday, 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; St. Mathew's chapel, (First and Caruthers), 11 A. M. and 7 P. M.; Trinity mission chapel, (Watson's add.), Sunday, 7:30 P. M.; St. Timothy's chapel, (Grammar school), Sunday, 3 P. M. Good Samaritan hospital, (21st and L), Thursday, 3:30 P. M.

Taylor Street M. E. Church—Geo. W. Izer, pastor. Morning discourse at 11 o'clock. Subject: "Renewed Consecration." Invitation extended to persons to unite with the church on probation, or by certificate. Preaching will be followed by the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Evening discourse 7:30. Subject: "A Parable of Time." The week of prayer will be observed by the church in the union meeting at the Y. M. C. A. room, each noonday, and by preaching services in the church each evening, beginning at 7:30.

John Epperly & Co.,

The leading up-town grocers and produce dealers are snug and cosy at the red front, corner First and Jefferson. They make a specialty of fine Groceries, Produce and Mill Feed. Although but a few months has elapsed since they lost their entire stock by fire, yet "Phoenix-like" they have arisen from the ashes, and are again before the public with a larger and more complete stock, and with greater facilities to meet the wants and conveniences of their patrons and the public at large.

PORTLAND'S SCHOOLS.

An Account of their Establishment and Growth.

WITH A REVIEW OF THEIR METHODS AND GRADE WORK.

The Buildings Devoted to their Use—A Showing that will Compare Well with Eastern Cities.

The chronicler finds in stepping back to the log cabin era many difficulties in the way of a full and reliable history of our schools. Much that would now be considered of value has been lost because unwritten, and even that usual encyclopedia, "the oldest inhabitant," is unable to furnish the coveted data from which to weave a complete history in this case. The first school ever taught in the city of Portland was opened in 1847 in a log cabin situated on First street in the vicinity of Taylor, and was taught by Dr. Ralph Wilcox for a term of three months. A few of the pupils of this pioneer school are still residents of Portland, patrons of the public schools of to-day. The teacher died here in 1877. This effort in an educational line was followed by others of like character, schools being taught during the next four years, with frequent intermissions, by Miss Julia Carter, Aaron J. Hyde, Rev. Horace Lyman, Col. C. A. Reed, Delos Jefferson and Rev. N. Doane, rate bills per pupil being for the most of the time $10 per term of three months. The number of pupils in attendance upon these schools ranged from 35 to 60. Even thus early in the pioneer history of Portland the

FREE SCHOOL QUESTION

Began to be agitated, and as a result such a school was advertised in the OREGONIAN of December 6, 1851. The first school board of which we have any account consisted of Alonzo Leland, R. I. Boise and A. L. Davis. The county (then Washington county) was not yet districted, although readiness to organize districts was announced by Col. J. M. Keeler (then county school superintendent) in 1854. School district No. , as it now exists, was not organized until April, 1856. Previous to this last date, however, active measures had been taken by prominent citizens in the interest of public schools. In December, 1854 a public meeting of the legal voters of the Portland school district was called. An organization was effected, and a school board and clerk chosen. Col. J. M. Keeler, for a time principal of Tualatin academy at Forest Grove, figured prominently among the early school teachers of the embryo city, and it was mainly through his efforts that a consolidation of the working forces in the district was effected. He planned the old Central building, which was erected in 1856-7, and in May, 1858, school was opened there with L. L. Terwilliger principal, and Mrs. Hensill and Owen Connelly assistants. Among the early masters of the public schools the names of John T. Outhouse Sylvester Pennoyer and L. Limerick appear, in addition to those already named. A number of private schools had been taught in the meantime, and the Portland academy and female seminary had been successfully inaugurated, but as it is the public schools with which we propose to deal, we will pass them, merely saying that they played an important part in their time—had their day and gave place to the more expansive and comprehensive system of to-day.

THE CENTRAL SCHOOL BUILDING

Cost in original construction about $6,000, and served well the purpose of the growing city until it was, in its primitive proportions, outgrown, and in 1872-3 it was expanded to its present proportions at a cost of about $30,000. The building as it now stands occupies block No. 171 and contains 12 rooms. It has been built by piece-meal, expanded from time to time to meet the growing demands made by the district for space, but symmetry of proportion has been preserved, and convenience, as far as possible, consulted. There are at present enrolled on the records of the Central school the names of 601 pupils. These are instructed by the following corps of teachers: Principal, O. W. Roby; assistants, Miss Alice C. Dawson, Miss Hattie L. Collier, Mrs. S. E. Harker, Miss Kate Robinson, Miss Jennie E. Jones, Miss F. A. Smith, Miss Mary C. Daly, Miss A. L. Dimick, Katie Kingsley, Lutie Van Vleet, Mrs. F. R. Phelps.

THE HARRISON-STREET BUILDING.

The rapid increase of the school population rendered it necessary early in the sixties to provide for the better accommodation of the pupils, and accordingly the north half of block 160, on Harrison street, between Fifth and Sixth, was purchased by the school board in March, 1865, the first school building was erected on the site at a cost of about $10,000. In January, 1866, the first term of school was opened in the new building with R. K. Warren principal, and Miss M. N. Tower, Miss V. F. Stephens and Miss M. Kelly assistants. A total of 266 children were enrolled during the first term taught here. Again the rising generation crowded every available foot of space and clamored for more room. To meet this a contract was let in 1871 for an extension of the building at a cost of $4905, and in 1877 it was further enlarged by two wings—the total cost of the building as improved being in the region of $31,000. On the 28th of March this building was burned to the foundation. The urgent necessity admitted of no delay in rebuilding and contracts were at once let for the construction upon the same foundation of a wooden building, two stories high, containing 12 rooms. A commodious basement was secured by raising the old foundation, thus affording ample shelter to the pupils during play hours in stormy weather. The new building is 160 feet by 40 feet, facing north, on Harrison street. There are six rooms on each of the two floors. Seating capacity—600. The four end rooms are 38 by 19, and the others 38 by 23. Three halls each 10 feet wide, cross the building laterally. Each end room is lighted by six windows—each other room by four—two in each side—north and south. All windows are furnished with inside blinds of Port Orford cedar. The whole interior is handsomely finished in Oregon ash. Each story is 16 feet in the car—well lighted and thoroughly ventilated. The heating is done by means of hot water. One furnace located in the basement generates all the heat required. Each room is furnished with two upright radiators—one at each side of the room. A cold air register is located in the outer wall opposite each radiator so that all cold air entering the room must first come in contact with the pipes of the radiator and be thus partially warmed. A ventilating flue reaching from basement to attic is located in each school room wall and in each of these flues is a hot water pipe. Opening into these flues are two registers, for each room one always open near the floor, and one which can be opened or closed, near the ceiling. These appliances, when properly used, secure high per cent. of pure atmosphere though complaint is made that it is impossible to raise the temperature to the point demanded by genuine comfort in frosty or snowy weather; in our ordinary rainy weather the heating apparatus is quite satisfactory. This building was first occupied on the 9th of February, 1880, and cost $10,000. Like all of the other school buildings in the city it is populous with juvenile life; indeed, so impossible was it to accommodate within its walls all of the hundreds who applied that it was necessary, the present school year, to rent three rooms in different localities in the Harrison street school boundaries and send half of the seventh and eighth grades from the building. The number of pupils enrolled this year in this portion of the district is 644. These are instructed by the following corps of teachers:

Principal, I. W. Pratt; assistant, Miss A. M. Burnham, Miss F. E. Young, Miss M. L. Powell, Miss Emma G. Robinson, Miss Nellie Guzzy, Miss Ella Dickinson, Mrs. A. E. Stevens, Miss Ann J. Parrish, Miss Ella C. Stannus, Mrs. A. H. Todd, Miss Helen F. Plummer, Miss A. E. Coburn, Mrs. Julia Simpson and Mrs. A. J. White.

NORTH SCHOOL BUILDING

The erection of the Harrison street building relieved the pressure in the southern part of the city, but the same necessity soon became pressing in the northern part. Accordingly, in 1866 the district purchased block 80, on Tenth street between C and D, in Couch addition, and in 1867 a building of seven rooms was erected thereon. In the following February school was opened, with G. S. Irvin, principal, and Misses E. J. Way, A. S. Northrup and Carrie L. Polk assistants. At the close of the first term the records showed an enrollment of 216 pupils. Two wings were added to this building in 1877, making in all twelve rooms, the total cost of which was $16,937. The records of the present school year show a total of 590 pupils enrolled in the North school. The teachers are: Principal, Miss E. C. Sabin; assistants, Miss E. J. Chamberlain, Miss Kate Burnell, Miss R. E. Rounds, Miss Jennie Caples, Miss E. S. Rice, Miss Mary McCabe, Miss Ellen Strong, Mrs. L. M. Spaulding, Miss L. Buxton, Miss G. L. Parker, Miss M. Gantenbein, Mrs. Isable Barker, Mrs. Ames. A peculiarity of this school for the past few years is, that it is officered and conducted entirely by women, if we accept the official visits of the city superintendent. This was carried to the extent that even the janitor work was done, and successfully done, by a woman for some time, but we believe a man now performs that service. That this work, educational and disciplinary, has been ably conducted under feminine rule is evidenced by the fact that the lady principal has held her position longer than any of the men who preceded her in that place and that the school is, all respects well conducted.

THE PARK STREET BUILDING

Is located on West Park, between Madison and Jefferson streets. The entire block is devoted to school purposes. The building faces east. Its extreme length from north to south is 140 feet; from east to west, 90 feet. There are six school rooms on each floor. The size of eight of the rooms is 28x36 each, of four of them 35.10x28.6 each. Two of the halls are 17 feet in width, including the stairways. The cross halls 20 feet including the stairways. The front entrances are 7 feet wide each, and each of the rear entrances 6 feet wide. The height of ceiling above each floor is 16 feet. Four ample flights of stairs lead to the second floor. Two are 6 feet wide and two 5 feet. Each has a landing midway in the flight. These flights are in a direct line from lower to upper landings. The interior finish is of Oregon ash—the finest wood for such work in the world. Ample hat and cloak closets are provided in each hall. Eight rooms are so arranged that by means of folding doors four ample assembly halls can be formed. Blackboards 5 feet in width are provided in every available space entirely around each room—even on the sliding doors. The room assigned to the principal is the middle front room on the second floor. With this room each other room is connected by a speaking tube.

The windows are large, being each 4x10.6, and amply sufficient to furnish all needed light. Each school room, except two, on the upper floor, is supplied with four of these windows. Inside blinds of Port Orford cedar are provided for each window. All windows are hung with weights and provided with hooks, etc., for lowering and raising easily.

The ventilation is thought to be well secured. In two corners of each room ventilating shafts are provided with two registers each—one near the floor and one near the ceiling. These shafts lead to the attic and are continued to the jackets which surround the terra cotta flues—the upper portions of each draft flue. Under each of the two windows in the end of each room is a cold air register. In the ceiling of each lower room is a transverse opening some 11 feet in length and 1 foot in width. This is provided with fine lattice work and is connected with the outer air by openings on opposite sides of the building. The plan for heating is by means of stoves.

The total cost of the ground and building here dedicated to the use of the rising generation for educational purposes was $38,000. But faint idea can be formed of the beauty of this magnificent structure from written description. The view from the east windows is one of the most magnificent of Oregon scenery and cannot of itself fail to produce in the minds of pupils an appreciation of the sublime and beautiful in nature. The upper floor of this magnificent building is devoted to the purposes of the

PORTLAND HIGH SCHOOL.

This branch of our public school system was instituted on the 26th of April, 1869. It was first opened in the North building, with Prof. J. W. Johnson (now president of the State University at Eugene) as principal, and Miss M. N. Tower, assistant. It continued to occupy these quarters until 1873, when it was transferred to the Central building. Again crowded out it found a place where it will probably remain, in its present quarters as above designated. Its first list of graduates was sent out in 1875, the class consisting of five students, three of whom were young ladies. During the successive years that have passed 93 additional pupils have completed the course of study, and the high school alumni now numbers 98; of these 57 are young women and 41 young men. The class of '81 numbered 21, the largest number graduated in any single year with the exception of '79, when 28 pupils received diplomas. The course of study pursued in the High school occupies a period of three years (from date of graduation in the Grammar schools) for the English course, and four years for the German or Latin-English course. The studies prescribed are as follows:

First Year—Junior.—Olney's science of arithmetic; Brooks' elementary algebra; Reed & Kellogg's rhetoric; Hopkins' manual; Houston's physical geography; Steele's physiology; Steele's zoology; drawing.

Second Year—Middle.—Anderson's general history; Battan's botany; Steele's philosophy; Lyte's book-keeping; drawing.

Third Year—Senior.—Brooks' geometry and trigonometry; Chapin's manual of political economy; Gilman's English literature; Steele's chemistry; drawing.

German-English Course—Four Years.—Same as English except zoology; add Otto's German grammar, William Tell, Zriny and drawing.

Latin-English Course—Four Years.—Same as English except zoology; add Leighton's Latin lessons; Allen & Greenough's course of Latin grammar, Caesar, Virgil and Cicero; Arnold's prose composition, and drawing.

The number of pupils pursuing their studies at the High school this year is 174. Principal, R. K. Warren; assistant teachers, Miss H. F. Spalding, Miss O. MacConnell, L. F. Henderson, Miss C. M. Gantenbein.

In the Park primary, occupying the six lower rooms, 263 pupils are enrolled. Teachers—Miss M. E. Test, Miss Lottie G. Stout, Miss Annie G. Abbott, Miss Sophia Durkheimer, Miss Nettie A. Cook, Miss M. E. Quigley.

All of the schools are carefully graded, the grammar departments being divided into eight grades, four of which are, properly speaking, primary grades. These grades are each in turn subdivided into two classes denoted as "A" and "B." A certain per cent of credits at semi-annual examinations promotes the "B" pupils to the "A" class and the latter to the "B" class of the next higher grade. In this way the pupils are moved onward, relieving the pressure upon the eighth or lowest grade, occasioned by the large number of children who each year become of school age and present themselves for admission into the public schools. Teachers in the next higher grades invariably mark the examination papers of pupils, and to pass the grade or be promoted from one class to another in the same grade, pupils must receive a total of 70 credits in aggregate. No pains are spared to make these examinations as thorough as possible.

The four school buildings now owned by the district have cost the taxpayers in the aggregate $104,000. A total of 48 rooms are furnished in these buildings, and five rooms are rented in different portions of the city to accommodate the overflow from the Harrison street and North schools. In addition to the corps of teachers whose names are already given, the city superintendent, Prof. T. H. Crawford, has general supervision of the schools of the district, being now in the fifth year of his occupancy of that position. Prof. S. W. King was the first city superintendent of schools in Portland, the position having been created by the school board in 1873, with the idea of systematizing the work of the public schools. There is also a teacher of drawing, Miss N. C. Turner having filled that place for several years past. The census of the district compiled Feb. 1881, shows the school population, i. e., children between the ages of 6 and 20 years, to be 4669; in this enumeration is included 126 Chinese. The schools in District No. 1 are not open to children until they reach the age of 6 years, and the school age or age at which pupils are admitted to the privilege of free schools extends to 21 years. The total enrollment in these public schools last year was 2594, being an increase of nearly 400 over that of the previous year.

COST OF THE SCHOOLS.

It will be seen by the foregoing that the schools of Portland, which were started in 1847 in a log schoolhouse, with an attendance of 35 pupils, and rate bills at $10 per pupil for a term of three months, have drawn on seven-league boots, so to speak, and in 1881 occupy four magnificently constructed and amply furnished buildings aggregating 48 rooms, and are officered by a corps of teachers, 54 in number. To build, keep in repair and furnish these buildings, and pay the salaries of the teachers, the tax-payers of the district levy upon their property an annual tax of from 4½ to 6 mills. The average tax for the past 13 years has been 3 mills. The salaries of the teachers range from $600 to $1800 per annum, being graded according to the difficulty and responsibility of the position and the experience which the teachers have had in the profession. The aggregate amount paid in teachers' salaries by the district during the school year ending June 29, 1881, was $39,353 98; the net cost of the schools during the same period, as furnished by the official reports, was $48,871 62. From the same source it is found that the average cost to the district, per pupil, in the public schools for the past six years, has been $23 23 per year.

These are the public schools of Portland, maintained entirely from general taxation. In every point of efficiency they are in advance of the half a dozen private establishments. The Episcopal church and the Sisters of Mercy each maintain a good and prosperous school for girls, and the former a school for boys. All of these are boarding schools attended by many children whose homes are in various parts of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, and also by day pupils living in Portland. There are also half a dozen small private schools.

REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following special report of the real estate market is furnished THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN by J. Fred. Clark & Co., real estate agents:

The year 1881 closes with a week in which the deeds that have gone to record show a united consideration greater than that exhibited in any week during the year by $29,693 90, the number of transactions being 47. The greatest number of deeds recorded in one week, viz., 66, was in the week ending Dec. 10th, the consideration being $163,068. Under the heading of country and suburban appears the greatest exhibit of the present week, a fact attributable mainly to the large purchases of the O. R. & N. Co. north of Albina, which have gone to record. The following is a correct analysis of the week's business:

Couch and Northward	9 deeds		$ 25,773 50
Country and Suburban	17	"	124,046 00
City proper	7	"	56,601 00
East Portland	11	"	8,226 44
Caruthers and Southward	3	"	5,675 00
Right of Way	1	"	175 00
Total	48 deeds.		$215,496 94

REMEMBER—Books, Stationery and Music, *below First street prices*, at the Third street Book and Music store. Wiley B. Allen, proprietor. See ad.

W. W. Espey,

Is one of the few men on this coast who, from small beginnings has been successful in establishing a large and prosperous manufactory, giving employment to the laborer and mechanic, working up the best of eastern material, thereby adding to the wealth and resources of our city. Mr. Espey is the oldest and leading manufacturer of Wagons, Carriages, etc., in the state, and to form an idea of the large business that he is carrying on, one must visit his establishment, occupying 50x75 feet, two stories in height, corner Salmon and Front, 50x100, two stories, on Fourth, between Taylor and Main. He gives constant employment to thirty-five and forty men, and is prepared at a moment's notice to turn out from his factory anything in the shape of running gears, from the breaking cart up to a Concord coach. His work speaks for itself, and he is desirous to place it in competition with any eastern manufacture, believing that the home production will take the lead. As evidence of this, at the late Mechanics' fair, he won the gold medal, and feels prepared to hold the same against all comers. In addition, during the last season, in direct competition with eastern work, he was able to successfully compete and fill large orders for the O. R. & N. Co., and the N. P. R. R. Co. His motto is "free trade, equal rights," and let the best work win.

A fine second hand Piano, good as new, at 153 Third street. Must be sold at once.

The most *magnificent* and useful presents on this coast at Garrison's, 167 Third street. Every lady in Portland will consult her interest by calling and examining them.

GARRISON'S SEWING MACHINE STORE, 167 Third street, Portland, is the best place in Oregon to get your sewing machines repaired and for buying all kinds of needles, attachments and oil.

Mme. Verdier, Third and Morrison streets, has now in stock a great variety of imported lace goods, besides fancy goods—all suitable for Christmas presents. Prices rule low. Good stamping done.

Marbleized Slate Mantles are fast taking the place of the genuine marble. The reasons are various—it has greater latitude in colors, enabling greater harmony and effect in the interior decorations of the house. They are susceptible of a finer finish, are not as easily soiled—acids, smoke and the like having no effect upon them. Mr. A. Goodnough, No. 43 C Street, carries a large stock in this line of goods.

For good work at reasonable prices, call on Dr. F. W. Sehn & Co, Dentists, room 54, Union block, Stark street entrance.

THE IRON INDUSTRY.

A Brief Sketch of the Work now Being Done.

THE EXTENSIVE PLANT OF THE OSWEGO IRON WORKS.

General Statement of the Work Performed by its Furnaces—Description of the Mine and Works—The Iron Deposits of the Pacific Northwest, etc.

The mining and manufacture of iron will be one of the greatest of the future industries of Oregon and Washington. Great deposits of this valuable metal are known to exist in many localities within their territory, and this fact coupled with those of ample transportation facilities by water and rail, vast mines of coal for coke and fuel, and forests of timber for charcoal must eventually cause the establishment of furnaces and manufactories in large numbers as soon as they become known. There are few localities so abundantly favored by nature for the profitable development of this industry, and that it will in time become a field in which thousands of busy hands and millions of capital will be employed is doubted by no one at all acquainted with the mineral wealth of this section of the Pacific coast. All baser metals are compelled to remain undeveloped where gold and silver are to be found, until either a population that is permanent have established themselves, or the richer metals have been comparatively exhausted. Then these despised minerals will receive the attention they deserve, and not until then.

Although several important deposits are known to exist in Oregon and Washington, but two companies are doing anything in the way of developing them. These are the Oswego Iron works, located 7 miles south of Portland, and the Irondale iron works, near Port Townsend, W. T. The latter has been established but a short time, and is operated by California capital. A furnace has been erected and some work done, but no figures have been ascertained as to the amount. The Oswego Iron works have been established since 1866, their first blast having been blown in on the 22d of August in that year.

The plant of the Oswego company is located on the west bank of the Willamette river, the mine being three miles from the huge blast furnace, with which it is connected by a railroad, over which the ore is carried by a train of six cars, each capable of holding five tons. The mine is well developed by tunnels, shafts and inclines, and yields an abundance of ore. The dangers arising from choke damp and other vitiated air are obviated by a hot air furnace, pipes from which lead through all the galleries and afford a purer atmosphere to the miners employed there. The ore of the mine is brown hematite of an excellent variety and yields 40 per cent. of pure metallic iron. The average daily output is 100 tons, all of which is shipped to Portland and California foundries for manufacture into various articles of utility. It is estimated that there is now in sight ore enough to last fifty years at the least calculation, taking into consideration the prospective growth of the country and consequent demand for pig iron.

The limestone used as a flux in the furnace comes from Washington territory and the sand used from the Sandy river. About 160 Chinamen are employed in cutting and burning the wood into charcoal, and thirty white men engaged in hauling it to the works. Some 300 men are employed about the mine and works altogether.

The blast furnace is a large structure 42 feet in height, capable of turning out 20 tons of pig iron daily. The company completed one blast of 8000 tons during the past summer and are now busy turning out another. The quality of the iron made at Oswego is considered superior to any other on the Pacific coast and equal to the best produced in the United States anywhere. The sales of the company for 1881 will reach a figure in the neighborhood of $200,000. Next year, with its prospective increase in demand and better advantages for turning out ore this amount will doubtless be much increased.

From its first inception it continued in operation until April 8, 1869, during which time it produced 2395 tons. The furnace was then blown out and remained idle until March 13, 1874, when it was started up again and ran until September, 1876, during which period it produced 5075 tons of metal. The property was sold at sheriff's sale in September, 1877, to satisfy a judgment of creditors, to the Oswego Iron Company, the present proprietors. The latter again started the furnace in June, 1878, and ran until November of the same year, producing 1170 tons. In the following winter the furnace was remodeled and its size and capacity greatly increased. It was blown in again in April, 1879, and continued until the 1st of September of the year just ended, when changes were again made as mentioned above. The company own several thousand acres of land and have an ample field for any amount of development they may choose to undertake. The close proximity of their plant to a market and high value of the ore produced, will give it an advantage over future works, and it will probably be the location of a number of extensive suburban iron industries within a very few years. Sometime ago the company constructed a canal from the Tualatin river to Sucker lake, a distance of two miles, but notwithstanding the excellent water supply the company intend to run the new air blast next year with steam power.

There are several other iron beds in Oregon. Columbia county is known to contain extensive deposits of ore of excellent quality, and other sections have shown traces which when followed up will doubtless result in the development of large beds. The entire region west of the Cascades both in Oregon and Washington indicates the presence of coal and iron in large quantities. The mineral wealth of the region east of the Cascades is little known, but it is probable that iron will be found there in as ample quantity as in other portions of the northwest. The great undeveloped section of southeastern Oregon is said to be full of mineral wealth, and traces of iron are observable in many portions of northern Grant county and the western portion of Baker. The big iron beds of Thurston and Pierce counties in Washington Territory are well known, and will probably be the next deposits developed. With the extensive improvements now being carried on by the great corporations established in the past year or two, this is only a question of time, which cannot be but brief.

The "patent outside" journals of eastern Oregon are having a discussion over the authorship of "Sweet Bye-and-Bye," the profound editorials on which subject are being furnished by neighbor Palmer who gets up

Sixty-two papers with but a single thought,
Sixty-two journals that read as one.

Who wrote the words of that celebrated "hime," as the late Josh Powell would call it, we are unable to say; but it is a sublime piece of effrontery for Sankey, the other "end man" of Mr. Moody's clerical minstrel show, to claim the authorship of the air. The tune is a mere transposition in time (in fact I may say, mean time,) of Moore's old Irish melody, "Has Sorrow thy Young Days Shaded?" There is larceny somewhere, and if Sankey did not steal it from Moore, why then Moore must have stolen it from Sankey.

A person walking hurriedly down First street with his whole mind intent on business, would hardly notice the many brilliant displays made on either side, but with plenty of leisure upon one's hands how great the variety, how much to see and admire, especially is this the case at the entrance to 167 and 169. One cannot but stop and admire the beautiful specimens of graphic art that fill the cases on either side of the hall, consisting of Cards, Cabinets, Paints, Boudoirs, Imperials, Views, Crayons, etc. Having partially satisfied your mind, curiosity will impel you to go further, and mounting the stairs you stand before the door with the modest sign, Frank G. Abell, Photographer, and two little words which please you more, for they are brim full of hospitality and good nature—Walk In. Taking advantage of the invitation, generously extended to all, you open the door when a perfect sunburst of beauty breaks upon the vision. Massive frames in gold, ebony, marqueterie, carved and gilt, filled with beautiful specimens of the "art preservative" line the walls from floor to ceiling. Look and admire to your heart's content and if perchance you wish to make a sitting the amiable wife of the proprietor will show and explain to you the different styles. Make your selection, then step into the dressing-room (a ladies' boudoir of itself). From there to the operating room and it is done. No it is not done, you cannot get your picture for a week or ten days to come. Your negative must go through the hands of the retoucher, the printer and finisher, and then since the close of the state fair these parlors have been so crowded and yet many additions have been made to the working force of the establishment. Still the work accumulates, and you will have to wait a few days on this account for the finished work. Never mind; time flies swiftly; it is now done, and as you view the finely finished and artistic work, you will be but one of thousands made happy by visiting the photographic parlors of Frank G. Abell, 167 and 169 First street.

J. M. Birmingham.

A man with years of experience in the business which he has chosen as his calling finding his quarters too narrow and cramped at the corner of First and Salmon, began to look around for new quarters. Fire having cleaned out the wooden buildings on the east side of First street between Main and Madison, he went to the proprietors of the ground and succeeded in making advantageous terms with them at a low rental. The commodious stores he now occupies were erected—Nos. 244 and 246—two stories and basement. Mr. Birmingham attends to and supervises his business in person, and being an expert in all its branches is most thoroughly qualified to carry on the same. Persons starting out in the line of housekeeping or wishing to make additions to their present furnishing cannot do better than give him a call. Anything and everything to be found in a first-class furniture and upholstering store may be found here at reduced rates.

Olds & Summers

Of No. 163 First street, are doing a leading business in crockery and glassware. Their stock in extent and variety stands second to none, while in quality and cost it is the peer. From nothing they have built up an immense business, all owing to untiring industry, pluck and perseverance and the fact that they only carry first-class goods and are content to sell at a very slight advance on the original cost.

Don't you forget that Harrison B. Oatman, the old time Real Estate Broker, is on deck once more, silver-lined and well-heeled, with ducats always in his office—as he carries that with him—but most numerous on the southeast corner of Stark and First, has several perfectly "utter" bargains in real estate, city, suburban, country—improved and unimproved. Pat him on the shoulder and talk to him.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS.

From to-day until the 1st of January I will sell all articles in my store not at wholesale prices, but 10 per cent. below that. J. VAN BEURDEN, Jeweler.

Portland has made great progress during the year and so has one of its leading photographers. We mean F. G. Davidson, who is coming into greater prominence every day and desires special mention. He is undoubtedly conducting a very important business in general photography, and certainly leads all competitors in out-door work. His views of Oregon and Columbia river scenery are very fine, and cannot be excelled.

It seems like something of an innovation upon old customs to be enabled to go into a place of business and find all the leading sewing machines on sale, yet this is the case at Garrison's Sewing machine Store, 167, Third street. Mr. Garrison, instead of taking up one machine and praising up its merits at the expense of all others, believes there are merits in any of the leading ones, and wishing his many customers to choose for themselves. He has placed on sale the Wilson, Howe, Royal St. John, Davis, Improved Singer, Crown, New Home, Howe Manufacturing and Household, all instruments of repute and standing. A first-class adjuster is in the work-room who allows nothing to leave the store without being arranged to a nicety. His facilities for repairing all makes are not to be excelled. Courteous lady operators are in waiting to instruct and explain the workings, to the minutest detail, and, in addition, fixtures and needles for any of the leading machines are to be found upon his shelves. Mr. Garrison has had ten years' experience in the business and in the details of the trade stands second to none.

"Felicitas Multos habet Amicos"—"Prosperity has many friends." This is most certainly true in reference to the oldest established Musical House in the Northwest. Commencing on the lowest rung of the ladder, by persistent will, iron energy and from their natural stubbornness in the one fact that they would not know the meaning of the one word "defeat," they are now standing on the top rounds of the ladder of success among the first in their line of business. D. W. Prentice & Co. is the firm we allude to, dealers in Musical Instruments, Sheet Music, Small Musical Merchandise and all the leading articles of a first-class musical store. One among the many prominent characteristics of this firm is their promptness in filling orders by mail. It is not necessary for you to come to Portland to buy goods in their line. Send by mail a careful description of what you want and if the necessary collateral or references accompany the same you will receive your goods, whether it be a violin string or a Webber Grand Piano by return mail or express. And bear this one fact in mind that they sell only first-class instruments or goods of any kind.

F. E. Beach & Co.,

103 First street, a young firm of push and perseverance, believing that no matter how crowded or how fierce the competition, there is always room on top for the energetic and active man of business they come to the front with their large and varied stock of Oils, Paints, Sash, Doors, etc., etc. In the make up, finish, quality and price of their goods they stand ready to compete with all, and only ask of the public to call and see for themselves.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

THE ESMOND.

S M Foster, Albany	L Strasser & st, Hillsboro
Capt S F Snow, Astoria	Thos Stone, Cascades
J W Franceour, city	J Hall & son, Milpitas
H Robin, Dalles	J Lundre, O R & N Co
J C Mann, Tacoma	J Moore, Sublimity
F M Cohn, city	J E Rodgers, Eugene
S A Miller, Eugene	Wm Hodkins, Eugene
J T McCormac, Eugene	C F Dowanie & wf, city
J McNaught, Seattle	J McKay, Champoeg
A Hinman, Noscon.	

CLARENDON HOTEL.

C F Andrews, Idaho	T P Banford, Western Or
F S Baldwin, U S A	Capt Roberts, Astoria
G Metter, Dalles	A S Watt, Forest Grove
Gen J W Sprague, New Tacoma	L W Coe, Dalles
	T B Kent, Jacksonville
R D Mather, Kootenay	J A Cardwell, do
J E Davis, N P R R	C Willoughby, Seattle
W Allen, Seattle	J Williams, Astoria

Portland, Or., Jan. 1, 1882.

A VERY HAPPY NEW YEAR to all my friends! Your true friend,

1t ALBERT BARTSCH.

MEETING NOTICES.

Irish Land League will meet on Sunday at 2 o'clock P. M. It being the monthly meeting, and officers for the ensuing year to be elected, a full attendance is requested.

W. T. DUGGAN, Sec'y. R. D. PITT, President.

Attention, Battery A, First Artillery, O. N. M., F. L. B.—Special orders No. 3, headquarters Second Brigade O. S. M. have been received at these headquarters—orders for you to assemble at your armory, on Monday, the 2d day of January, 1882 for the election of your officers for the ensuing year—882.

THOS. ADAMS, Capt. Com. Battery.

Notice—The Portland Hibernian Benevolent Society will meet at their hall this (Monday) evening, Jan. 2d, at 7:30 o'clock. At this meeting the annual election of officers for the ensuing year will be held.

W. J. KELLY, Sec. THOMAS KEARNEY, Pres. 1t

NEW TO-DAY.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

WANTED—BY A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN, A handsome furnished suite of rooms, in a good locality, centrally located. Address A. B. C., Oregonian Office. ja1d2t

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK AND make herself useful in a family of only three persons. Apply at 215 Ninth St. ja1t3t.

TO LOAN.

$9000 ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY.

FOR RENT.

HOUSE IN CHOICE LOCATION; RENT $45 PER month.

FOR SALE.

SOME CHOICE LOTS NEAR ALBINA, AT BED-rock prices. FERRY & WHITE, 1t Real Estate Agents, 29 Stark St.

FOR SALE.

40 ACRES OF GOOD LEVEL LAND WITHIN three miles of railroad ferry; part timber and part easily cleared; county road runs through the center of it. It would be a beautiful piece to cut up and sell off in five-acre tracts. If any one wants it for the next ten days it can be had for $1200. Seventy acres of good level timber land within six miles of Stark street ferry; good water power on it; can be had for $15 per acre, if sold within ten days. A free ride to see these lands. For deed call on

d26d6t HARRISON B. OATMAN.

McMINNVILLE COLLEGE.

TO CONTRACTORS—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that at McMinnville, Oregon, at the office of the undersigned, on January 17th, 1882, at 1 o'clock P. M., sealed bids will be received for the erection of a new brick college building at said place before September 1, 1882, and according to the plans and specifications of said building, which can be seen at my office at any time. Bids will be received for the whole of said building or for the brick work, stone work, carpenter work or painting separately. The brick and stone to be furnished by the college board. The other materials may be included in the aforesaid bids, or the bids may be for the work alone. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

J. E. MAGERS,
d31d4t Secretary of Building Committee.

WILSON'S ADDITION

IS NOT ON LOW GROUND. IT IS AS handsomely situated as any portion of the city; only a few blocks from some of the best residences. A large number of houses will be needed there in a few weeks to accommodate operatives in the various establishments being erected in the immediate vicinity. Special inducements to persons building houses.

FERRY & WHITE,
1t Real Estate Agents.

163

FIRST STREET,

C. C. MORSE & CO.,

PALACE OF ART,

PORTLAND,

OREGON.

1t

PORTLAND

BUSINESS COLLEGE

(Old "National," established 1866).

128 Front St., bet. Washington and Alder.

A. P. ARMSTRONG .... Principal.

J. A. WESCO .... Penman and Secretary.

STUDENTS of EITHER SEX

Admitted on any week-day of the year.

PEN WORK OF ALL KINDS

Done at Reasonable Rates.

The "COLLEGE JOURNAL," containing information of course and cuts of ornamental penmanship, free. Address, A. P. ARMSTRONG,
1t Lock box 104, Portland, Or.

DRAWING.

ON MONDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK THE DRAWing for the premium boat, exhibited at the Mechanics' Fair, will take place at the Gem Saloon. Ticket holders are requested to attend. 1t

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

Important Announcement to the Public.

JOHN B. GARRISON & CO.,

AT THE

LADIES' EMPORIUM AND

LACE HOUSE,

167 THIRD STREET,

Are receiving fresh supplies of goods, and will, till after the holidays, offer superior inducements to purchasers. Their stock consists of laces, embroideries, ruchings, handkerchiefs, neckwear, corsets, underwear, zephyrs, chenilles, Germantown wools, perforated card-board, relief pictures, etc., etc., in fact nearly every article needed by the ladies for fancy work; besides a large and varied assortment of rolled gold, plate, steel, jet and coral jewelry. All goods sold at The Ladies' Emporium and Lace House are warranted to be as represented. Remember, these goods must and will be sold at a sacrifice. dec1

NEW TO-DAY.

EAGLE MARBLE WORKS,

HARKINS & PATERSON, Prop'rs.

MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, ETC., ETC.

1t 26 Salmon Street.

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!

WILEY B. ALLEN,

153 Third St.,

HAS THE LARGEST STOCK OF SHEET MUSIC in Oregon. Publisher of Chas. E. Bray's new guide. Send for Catalogue and Price Lists. Subscribe for Wiley B. Allen's "Musical Pastime," published monthly; 50 cents per year. 1t

J. P. O. LOWNSDALE,

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

No. 8 Morrison Street, (St. Charles Building), Portland, Oregon.

Real Estate Bought and Sold

On Commission.

Loans Negotiated on Real Estate.

1t

GOD SAVE IRELAND!

GRAND NEW YEAR'S BALL

Monday Evening, Jan. 2, 1882,

At New Market Theater.

BY THE

PORTLAND LAND LEAGUE,

To Aid the Cause of

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Committee in charge will use every effort to make the Ball brilliant and attractive.

Tickets, admitting gentleman and ladies........$1.00

d? dTuFJSuMtt

F. OLDENDORFF. J. HEUBNER.

OLDENDORFF & HEUBNER,

Real Estate, Money and Stock Brokers,

Corner First and Washington.

Agents for the

Phoenix Ins. Co., of Hartford, } Paid up Capital,
Home Ins. Co., of New York, } $11,000,000.

North German Lloyd, Hamburg American

Packet Co., Red Star Line, American

Line, and White Star Line

of Steamships.

Tickets issued to and from

ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

Drafts and Money Orders sold on all parts of
1t the Continent.

NEW MARKET THEATER.

F. W. STECHHAN........MANAGER

Tuesday Evening, Jan. 3d.

The enthusiastic reception of Leonard Grover's Great Comedy of

OUR BOARDING HOUSE!

Which elicited roars upon roars of laughter Saturday night, induces the management to reproduce it on

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 3d.

Such CONTINUOUS LAUGHTER never before heard in the presentation of a Comedy.

NO MOMENT OF DULLNESS.

COMICAL SITUATIONS follow so closely upon one another that the auditor grows tired with laughter. Remember what we advertise:

S... SNIG MINUTES.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 4th,

Positively last appearance of

MR. W. E. SHERIDAN.

Grand Benefit tendered to MISS NELLIE HOLBROOK.

A MOST REMARKABLE BILL.

Tragedy, Comedy,
Recitation, Music,
Farce, and Specialties.

EVENING'S PROGRAMME:

HAMLET, Third Act, Miss Nellie Holbrook as Hamlet.

Tom Hood's Poem of EUGENE ARAM (his masterpiece), by W. E. Sheridan.

Trial Scene of MERCHANT OF VENICE.

Samuel Lover's Poem of SHAMUS O'BRIEN, the "bould boy of Glengall," W. E. Sheridan.

To be followed by a ROLLICKING FARCE by Willie Simms.

Reserved Seats as usual. 1t

THE ILLUSTRATED TELEGRAM.

A MAMMOTH ILLUSTRATED PAPER.

CONTAINING:

A Birdseye View of Portland, East Portland and Albina, Or.,

A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE CASCADE MOUNTAINS,

Including the Snow-capped Peaks of Mt. Hood, Mt. Adams and Mt. St. Helens.

Views of Multnomah and Oneonta Falls,

Where the waters of mountain streams leap 800 and 600 feet down the face of the mountains of the Cascade Gorge.

Views of Public Buildings, Business Blocks, and the Splendid Private Residences of Portland.

48 FRESH ILLUSTRATIONS,

Thirty closely printed Columns of Historical and Descriptive Articles on the Great Northwest.

THIS PAPER ECLIPSES ALL PREVIOUS PUBlications of the kind on the Pacific coast, and is the best printed exponent of the magnificent resources of the Pacific Northwest ever issued. It contains more matter than could be put into an ordinary book of 250 pages. It will be mailed to any address, postpaid, on receipt of price, twenty-five cents per copy. Address

EVENING TELEGRAM,
Portland, Oregon.

WM. YOUNG,

Pioneer Manufacturer of the Northwest

OF

HEADSTONES, TOMBS, MANTEL PIECES,

TABLE TOPS, PLUMMER'S SLABS,

COUNTER TOPS.

PARTIES LIVING AT A DISTANCE, BY SENDing descriptions of what they wish can have designs, prices, etc., sent to them to choose from. SHOP—No. 6 Front Street. Will remove, the last of the month to corner of A and Second St., in rear of Leonard's block, near New Market theater. 1t

TO LOVERS OF CANDY.

I HAVE A LARGE VARIETY

Of very fine candies expressly for the retail trade which I offer to sell cheap, at 61 First street.

Portland, Dec. 3, 1881.

FRED BICKEL.

Died.

...Dec. 31.—Ex-Congressman Edwar... ...to-day.

His Last Act.

...—The last official act of Mayor ...an ordinance giving a private ...exclusive right to place telegraph ...wires under forty-nine principal ...aldermen passed the measure over

...ashore in a fog. Chances are favorable for her relief.

A good purgative medicine is one of the absolute necessities of the age. This want has been supplied by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., whose celebrated Cathartic Pills are known to be the safest, surest and best purgative medicine ever offered to the public. They are mild but certain in their effects, and keep the system in good condition.

Hanged.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 30.—Gabriel White, colored, was hanged for the murder of a negro to-day.

Impure blood causes poor circulation, then disorders, such as Liver and Kidney Complaint, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles, skin disorders, etc., which are curable by King of the Blood. See advertisement.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS.

Sole Agents for the

J. H. CUTTER OLD BOURBON WHISKY

And for

VAL. BLATZ MILWAUKEE BEER. 1s

ACCOUNTANTS,

NO. 48, UNION BLOCK, PORTLAND, OR.

Partnership, bankruptcy, estate and other accounts adjusted, and examinations conducted, in town or country. Books regularly posted when required.

The Daily

SATURDAY MORN

RAILWAY

Three Tra

PHILADELPHIA, Dec.
Pennsylvania railroad t
parted and the following
tion, causing a general s
another freight train a
the whole mass took fire
death and two or three
recovery. Another man
be somewhere in the w
sent to Lancaster for en

Railroa

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 30.—A
Newburn, Ill., last nigh
ville & Springfield rail
Kelly, was killed, three
slightly injured.

AR

Railroa

YUMA, Dec. 30.—At a
the Southern Pacific R.
night before last, a
ued. It was voted by t
of Yuma county, and $
construction of the Yu
latter, according to Pre
pleted in 60 days. The
to Sierra Blanco Junct
Texas Pacific road, and
meeting in Yuma early

Tunisi

TUNIS, Dec. 30.—Two
invalided soldiers to F
The hospital in the
doned as hopelessly in

FINANCE A

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec.
London bankers, 60 d
$4 79.
Transfers—17½@20.
NEW YORK, Dec. 30.
bankers', long, $4 81; $
cial, from 1@¾c lower
Silver bullion, 1000 f
U. S. Bonds—3½s, 10
LONDON, Dec. 30.—S
ard, 925 fine, per fine o
Consols—99 3-16@
U. S. bonds—4s, 120
Closed—4s, 120¾.
U. S. Bonds—4 P. M.
4 P. M.—99 9-16@99

New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—
to 1-32 per diem; gove
regular; W. U., 79¾;
Mariposa, 4; W. F., 130
41¾; Panama, 117½; C

NEW-YORK FREI

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—
sonable weather, durin
at the wharves of Cali
more doing to-day tha
at the close of the yea
Hence have done a go
whether either will be
was anticipated. Rat
steady, notwithstandin
and it is not likely the
nage is in meagre sup
are pressed for ships,
who are disposed to be
Railroad freights ha
past week, although
been very fair for the
150 cases milk, 300 k
goods, 838 pkgs tobacc
raisins, 206 pails dates
bags coffee, 300 boxes
Isthmus freights a
steamer to-morrow w
for California.
Markets are gener
notwithstanding more
The limits of exporte
yond a few boat loads
Barley is more activ
Provisions dull and
Rio coffee in fair de
Refined sugars firm
Hides dull and a ha
Turpentine quiet an

Boston

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—T
hand at close of the
stock of foreign, 3,785
and domestic during
126,709,000 pounds.
and active, and prices
week have been 3,700,
of Ohio and Pennsyl
have been 43@45c; on
46c. Michigan fleece
average X fleeces fro
laine fleeces are ste
tions. Considerable
washed combing ha
washed wools have be
Ohio at 33@36c. Me
and other unwashed
prices. The demand
request. Sales at 4
super, good supers
at 27@37c. Montevi
freely at 31@34c, an
siderable Mediterran

San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, De
tle business transact
to interruption cause
in the situation occu
show that to fix a sh
stons must be made,
mand full rates. At
or more vessels have
but nothing definite
the last report have
disengaged 1st from
adding considerable
however, has been m
The month now near
by November in the
will fall but little sh
ports from July 1 to
similar per od in th

Liverp

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 30
wheat is gradually b
of trade is improvi
dearer, some a shilli
there is some adva
held on spot since T
mand and advance
to-day's market the
Wheat advanced a p
and sometimes thre
penny.

Chicag

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.
cash, $1 27⅝; Janua

Gold a

SAN FR

Receipts—Wheat
aboard ship; flour,

To Liverpool, Br
Wheat—There is
$1 65 bid for No. 1 s
$1 67½; extra choic
Barley—The mar
feed, $1 55@1 60.
Oats—Sellers are
@1 80 asked for fee
Potatoes—Market
Chile.
Butter—Fresh ro
packed, market wea
pickled, ditto.
Eggs—Market fir
Hops—For choic
speculative. No s
Quotations unchan
Provisions—The
finds are large.
choice to fancy, 16
13½c. Lard—Calif
Apples—Market
choice. Pou qua
Pippins in boxes
Mixed lots commo
Dried Fruit—M
business.

Wheat—$1 27½ J
Pork—$16 22½ J
Lard—$11 Janu
Ribs—$8 65 Janu

Wheat—Market
Flour—steady.

EXTRAO

Floating cargoes
Cargoes on pass
Mark Lane—Qui
Arrivals of whea
English country
French country
Liverpool spot—
Cala white whea
Cala new winter
Red American sp

Ship

SAN FRANCISCO,
Hams Seattle; Br
Town.
Sailed—Str Col
bk Evangeline, Co
olulu.
TACOMA, Dec 3
San Francisco.
LIVERPOOL, Dec
San Francisco
PORT BLAKELY,
San Pedro.
NEW YORK, Dec.
Neil, San Francisc
TACOMA, Dec. 30
San Francisco.
QUEENSTOWN, De
shire, Portland, A
Dec. 29.—Arrive
land, Sept. 8.
ASTORIA, Dec. 30
land at 10 A. M.
4 P. M.—Schr
Cloudy; wind ligh
6 P. M.—Altar
and Yaquina cross

CAUS

The main cause of ner
that is caused by weakn
can have sound nerve
using Hop Bitters to str
the blood, and keep th
carry off all the poisonous and waste matter of the
system. See other column.—*Advance.*

EVENTS OF 1881.

A Chronological Record of the Leading Occurrences of the Year at Home and Abroad.

January.

1—THE OREGONIAN's mammoth new year's edition issued; intensely cold weather in the southern states; [illegible] in New York, the first in America; extensive floods in England.

2—S. W. Lowe died from exposure, near Umatilla; man named Nelson accidentally killed by companion while hunting; Mt. St. Vincent convent burned in New York, loss $100,000.

3—California and Washington legislatures meet; severest weather ever known in Texas; sleighing in Augusta, Ga.; wonderfully rich mines reported in Alaska.

4—Ten persons burned to death in a tenement in New York; death of Mrs. O. P. Powers, of Astoria; thousands of peasants starving in Russia; Thomas, murderer of Brumfield, hanged at Walla Walla.

5—Death of Wm. Steele; congress meets; Hodge opera house, at Lockport, N. Y., burned, loss $[illegible]; John F. Miller elected U. S. senator from California; six men killed by a railroad accident near Bancroft, Iowa; Murphy, murderer of T. D. French, hanged at Pendleton.

6—A. J. Belmont severely crushed between two steamboats near St. Helens; Nathan Goff, Jr., appointed secretary of the navy; British ship Lupata wrecked off Tillamook rock; boiler explosion at Allentown, Pa., kills nine persons.

7—New Hampshire poor house burns with 13 of its inmates; explosion at Newark, N. J., kills four persons, and one in a New York beer vat four more; nine persons burned to death at Havana, Cuba.

8—Workingmen's clothing house closed by sheriff, liabilities $30,000; suicide of Mrs. Schofield, at Petaluma; $150,000 worth of barges destroyed by ice, near Cincinnati.

9—Eleven bodies from the Lupata washed up near Tillamook head; death of J. A. Bentley at Lebanon, Or.; Chas. Krautz died from effects of a fall at steamship dock.

10—Heavy fire at Memphis, Tenn.; scarlet fever prevalent in Portland; attempt made to burn the London custom house.

11—Willamette conference opens at Portland; ice blockade on the Columbia broken; George Shannon drowned in the Deschutes river.

12—Navigation resumed on the Columbia; Willamette river rises several feet; Hale & Norcross hoisting works burned, loss $500,000; steamship Dakota disabled at sea and returned to S. F.; Plaisted declared governor of Maine.

13—Flood in the Willamette increases, great damage done to O. & C. railroad and bridges in the upper valley; much damage done in eastern Oregon by high water.

14—Continuation of damage by the flood. $50,000 worth of grain lost in Portland; great loss of stock in Eastern Oregon by deep snow and cold; fatal snow slide at Alta, Utah, twelve persons killed; capture of Lima by Chilians.

15—Docks and other property swept away by the flood at Salem; south Santiam bridge lost, value $12,000; ship Lenore and 9 persons sink off Hartlepool, England.

16—Captain of bark Cassandra Adams and 5 others drowned off Wilmington California; overflow of the Thames at London destroys much property; battle between Russians and Turcomans at Tekke, latter defeated.

17—Death of Mrs. W. J. Dyer at Walla Walla; heavy storms in Europe cause great damage to shipping; horrible triple murder at Plain City, Ohio, a widow and 2 children the victims; battle between Chilians and Peruvians at Miraflores, latter defeated with a loss of 7000 killed.

18—Senators elected: Hale in Maine, Hawley in Connecticut, Bayard in Delaware, Platt in New York, Harrison in Indiana, McMillan in Minnesota, and Baldwin and Conger in Michigan.

19—Chief Clerk Hibard of U. S. revenue department at San Francisco arrested for embezzlement; frightful railroad accident at Puerto Cortez, Central America, a passenger train falls 75 feet, nearly all on board killed.

20—Gambetta elected president of French chamber of deputies; heavy storm at New York, damage $100,000; $50,000 fire in Chicago, 11 firemen killed or injured; double suicide at San Francisco; mammoth hotel at Asbury Park, N. J., blown down.

21—Milne's flouring mill at Amity burned; riot at Skelwerdale, England; Ramon and Ryan, gamblers, kill each other at Bodie; four persons killed by Indians at Carizzo, Mexico.

22—Gen. Van Wyck elected senator from Nebraska; five postal clerks burned to death in a car near Owego, N. Y.; the obelisk placed in its position in Central park, New York; five Mexicans killed by Apaches in New Mexico.

23—Metropolitan hotel burned at New York, loss $75,000; fifteen persons killed by Indians near San Marcial, N. Mexico; six more bodies washed ashore at Tillamook from the ship Lupata; Justice Swayne retires from the supreme court bench; heavy snow in the southern states.

24—Attempt to blow up a hotel at Lompoc, California; trouble with Boers in South Africa increasing, Gen. Colley marched against them; Russians capture Geok Tepe with great loss on both sides.

25—Sewell elected senator from N. J.; three slight earthquakes at San Francisco; W. R. Jackson shot in bed at Hillsboro; Gen. Colley defeated by Boers at Drakenberg Pass, Col. Deane and 200 men killed or wounded.

26—Sawyer in Wisconsin and Jackson in Tennessee elected U. S. senators; boat at Cherbourg, France, founders with 18 persons; several men arrested and a large number of stills destroyed in Alabama by revenue agents; death of E. A. Sothern, actor, in London; 11,000 houses burned at Tokio, Japan.

27—"Lewis Dick," an escaped Indian, killed in Yamhill county by an officer's posse; Stanley Matthews appointed associate justice of the U. S. supreme court; fire at Oswego, N. Y., loss $65,000; $600,000 fire at New York.

28—A. J. McIlwain of East Portland dies from exposure; desperate riot at Leigh, England, 20,000 miners engaged; cotton mills at Fisherville, N. H., burned, loss $125,000; John W. Dwinelle of San Francisco drowned at Port Costa.

29—Mt. Baker reported in a state of eruption; heavy rainfall in California; an anti-monopoly league organized in New York; King Kalakaua arrives at San Francisco.

30—Ten inches of rainfall in Shasta, California, within four hours and thirty minutes; the Earl of Hardwick fails for want of $1,200,000; eight Chinamen killed by a land slide near Santa Cruz, California; Samuel Buchanan shoots himself and three others at Ft. Colville.

31—Napa, California, damaged $200,000 by heavy storms; decrease of the public debt for January $7,382,107 71; $250,000 fire at Philadelphia, horticultural hall burned.

February.

1—Steamer Rosalina goes ashore at Ocean Beach, N. J., loss $150,000; suicide of Jerry Lucky near Eugene City; fire at Hamburg, Germany, loss 1,500,000 marks; revolt of the Egyptian royal guards at Cairo.

2—Three murderers, Charley, McLain and Hare, hung at New Westminster, B. Col.; death of Francis A. Durango, English author and poet, and Rev. Edward A. Washburn, New York divine.

3—A second rise in the Willamette commenced; cyclone at Gervais, Ogn., forty children injured; navigation resumed between Portland and The Dalles; Michael Davitt arrested at Dublin.

4—Smallpox raging in southeastern Dakota; King of Ashantee declares war against Great Britain; great scarcity of water in New York causes alarm.

5—$350,000 fire at St. Louis; death of Verbeckhoven, German painter; death of Thomas Carlyle, English author.

6—U. S. fishery buildings on McCloud river in California destroyed by flood; 17 men killed by a colliery explosion at Whitfield, England; ship Bremen lost off Shetland Isles with 13 persons.

7—Steamship Bohemian wrecked off the Irish coast, loss 32 lives and $750,000; Boers defeated in a battle near Lydenburg; heaviest storm ever known at New Orleans, the city inundated by water.

8—Lake Shore railroad depot falls at Buffalo, killing several persons; $500,000 fire at Indianapolis; steamer Harvest Queen successfully passes through the little dalles of the Columbia; Oregon Woman's Suffrage Association hold their ninth annual session; Victoria docks at London burned, loss $2,300,000.

9—Steamer Josephine sunk at Ship Island, loss $200,000; serious riot at Kilkeely, Ireland; operations on the Panama canal begun; Gen. Colley defeats the Boers at Newcastle; Brevieres, a village in France, destroyed by avalanches.

10—Oil works at Memphis burned, loss $125,000; Boise City, Idaho, badly damaged by freshets; steamer Northern Light wrecked off Newfoundland; $100,000 worth of property destroyed by an ice gorge at Pittsburg.

11—Floods at Toledo, Ohio, cause great damage to shipping and warehouses; a Mexican near Santa Fe chops his wife and 2 children to pieces and kills himself.

12—Baroness Burdett-Coutts becomes Mrs. Bartlett; Washington City damaged by floods; Dr. J. C. Hawthorne prostrated by a paralytic stroke; Hartranft confirmed collector of customs at Philadelphia; Peter Cooper's 90th birthday celebrated at New York.

13—$300,000 fire at Waterbury, Conn.; death of Fernando Wood, congressman; steamship subsidy amendment defeated in congress; immense mass meeting of Irish sympathizers at Hyde park, London; fire in coal mines at Nanaimo, B. C.

14—Hanlan beats Trickett for the championship of England at London; Canadian Pacific railway bill passes the Dominion parliament; trains delayed by heavy snow storms in Nebraska; Rawlins sentenced to penitentiary for life for murder of "Kelly the vag."

15—Schaffer wins the $1000 billiard match with Sexton for 400 points, cushion carom; Philadelphia elects a democratic mayor; death of Dr. J. C. Hawthorne; failure of Cung Ye Loong & Co., liabilities $100,000.

16—10th annual State Temperance Alliance convenes at Portland; $70,000 fire at Columbus, Ga.; 30,000 colliers strike in Yorkshire.

17—Fire on Madison street, loss $3000; Baptist S. S. Institute opens at Albany; Villard's "blind pool" developed.

18—Steamer Harvest Queen successfully passes the big dalles of the Columbia; Princess Dagmar wins the Waterloo cup; 8 maskers burned to death at Munich, Germany, their costumes catching fire; 2 men, Colburn and Kunkle, killed by a blast at Grange City, W. T.; death of Capt. D. B. Griffin at Jacksonville.

19—Several workmen killed and others severely scalded by molten iron at Dayton, Ohio; steamer Fairplay burns at Monroe, La., with cargo, loss $80,000.

20—Death of Mrs. J. H. Foster at Albany.

21—Geo. I. Seney gives $350,000 to found a hospital at New York; severe cold and storms in Iowa; ordination of Bishop Paddock of Washington territory at New York.

22—Shooting affray in Portland between J. H. Egan and W. Acock; fire at Albany, loss $9000; death of Joseph N. Prescott, one of the founders of Oregon City.

23—John I. Mitchell elected senator from Pennsylvania; family of 8 persons burned to death at East Liverpool, Ohio.

24—Death of Senator Matthew H. Carpenter at Washington; mardigras at New Orleans.

26—Great excitement in Wall street and fears of a panic.

27—Boers defeat the British at Spitzkopf, Gen. Colley and 83 men killed; brig Isabel and all hands lost off Newfoundland; resignation of Archbishop Blanchet.

28—Garfield leaves Mentor for Washington; Franklin, Va., destroyed by fire, loss $150,000; steamship Oregon and Clatsop Chief collide in Willamette river, latter sunk and 4 men drowned; decrease of public debt in February, $1,963,135.

March.

1—Minnesota state capitol burns, loss $100,000; fearful storms on Newfoundland coast, many vessels and lives lost; double train disaster near Macon, Mo., 7 persons killed and over 70 injured.

2—Robert Cleghorn severely stabbed at the poor farm by an inmate; farmers' convention meets at Salem.

3—President Hayes vetoes the funding bill; apportionment bill passed by congress, allowing 319 members; death of Hugh Macleay; 38 miners killed by an explosion in coal mine at Almy, Wyoming.

4—Inauguration of President James A. Garfield; explosion of Eureka powder mills at Oakland, California; 14 sailors drowned off Coney Island; 200 persons killed by an earthquake in Italy.

5—Another great storm in Iowa and Illinois, all traffic blocked and stock starving; insane asylum at Danville, Pa., burns, loss $600,000; 100 persons drowned by wrecking of vessels off east coast of Scotland.

6—Rioting and pillage create havoc in Peru, 2000 Chinese murdered in Coutete valley and millions of dollars worth of property destroyed.

7—The plague causing havoc in Bagdad; ship La Marine lost in a hurricane off the African coast, over 50 persons drowned.

8—British commence evacuation of Afghanistan; death of W. W. Francis, Portland; floods cause $100,000 damage in Republican valley, Nebraska; Caroline, queen dowager of Denmark, died.

9—F. C. Hill commits suicide in this city; death of Geo. M. Gridley, of sanitary flour sack fame, at Gridley, California; death of Ivory Chamberlain, editor of New York Herald.

10—Fire at Kansas City, loss $300,000; Brooklyn flouring mill destroyed by fire at East Portland; Hugh Conley killed by runaway team; Rosita, Colorado, destroyed by fire; smallpox raging at Panama and the Sandwich Islands.

—Boiler explosion, Buffalo, N. Y., kills 9 persons; railroad accident near Dallas, Texas, 6 persons injured; $140,000 fire at Omaha.

12—Wakefield rattan works burned at Wakefield, Mass., loss $700,000.

13—Alexander II., czar of Russia, killed by a bomb at St. Petersburg; the assassins arrested.

15—The czarowitch ascends the throne of Russia as Alexander III.; Bradlaugh resigns his seat in parliament; fire in the Oregon City woolen mills, loss $[illegible]; Gen. Edgerton appointed U. S. senator from Minnesota.

15—Col. Emery Upton commits suicide at San Francisco; tornado passes over southwest Missouri, causing much loss of life and property; stage coach at Contention, Arizona, robbed and two men killed; Calderon takes the oath as president of Peru.

16—Carver wins the championship shooting match at London; death of Gen. Philip St. George Cooke; Indians in New Mexico murder 30 persons near the [illegible].

17—Attempt made to blow up the lord mayor's house at London; tug boat on Mississippi explodes, killing 5 persons and wounding others.

18—Chicago blockaded by snow storms.

21—Seventeen killed and wounded by a saw mill explosion at Frankfort, Ky.; riot at Newtonville, Can., between Italians and hoodlums, several persons killed and wounded.

22—Funeral of the late czar of Russia; Amasa Stone of Cleveland, Ohio, gives $500,000 to the Western Reserve college; failure of Ostendorf Bros. at [illegible] for $[illegible].

23—France invited to send a delegation to the Yorktown centennial; John Hutchinson fatally shot by [illegible] Wood near Corvallis.

22—The Boers accept terms of peace with England; 22 persons killed and wounded by a railway accident at [illegible], France; the road agent "Big-Nosed George" lynched at Rawlins, Wyoming.

24—W. H. Robertson nominated as collector at New York, and William Walter Phelps as minister to Austria; attempt to assassinate Sir William Harcourt at London; opera house at Nice, France, burned, 100 persons lose their lives.

25—I. M. Kalloch, murderer of Charles De Young, acquitted; orange groves in Florida killed by heavy frosts; death of Count Pecci, brother of the pope; 3 men killed by a railroad accident near Greensburg, Ind.; Col. Fred Hecker, leader in German revolution of 1848, died at Summerfield, Ill.

25—Death of Capt. L. L. Williams, of Roseburg; Commodore Shufeldt appointed to reorganize the Chinese navy; death of Sir Chas. Reed, English philanthropist, at London.

26—Dick Osborne lynched at Ainsworth, after stabbing Alonzo Babb; flood in Platte river valley, Neb., immense damage caused to life and property; Prince Charles proclaimed king of Roumania; death of Wm. Beach Lawrence, jurist, at New York.

27—Death of T. M. Halpin, Irish leader, at Chicago; Kalloch, the murderer of De Young, retires from the pulpit.

28—Three men scalded to death by boiler explosion at Youngstown, Ohio; rebellion against Ayoob Khan at Herat, Afghanistan; drowning of Commodore C. J. McDougall off Mendocino light, California.

29—Death of John Prescott Knight, portrait painter, in England; burning of Hasleden's factory at Manchester, England, loss $400,000.

30—Trial of the murderers of the czar; fire at Albany, Oregon, loss $5000; death of Benj. F. Sloan, M. C. from Missouri.

31—Princess Caroline of Denmark died; Yankton, Dakota, devastated by flood; public debt decreased in March $[illegible]; railroad accident at Rothsay, Minn., 7 persons killed and injured.

April.

1—Immense damage caused at Bismarck and other towns in Dakota, by a rise in the Missouri river, 500 people rendered homeless; Mexican congress opens.

2—John Watters shoots deputy sheriff Woolery at Seattle while resisting arrest; six men scalded to death by an explosion in Berkely, Va.; Vermillion, Dakota, destroyed by the Missouri flood; riot at Ballygaden, Ireland, 7 persons killed and 50 wounded.

3—Terrible earthquake in the island of Scio, on the Grecian coast, over 3000 persons killed and vast destruction of property; Cuban national exhibition opened at Havana.

4—France sends a large number of troops to Tunis; death of J. R. Thompson in this city; republicans carry Michigan election by 20,000 majority; drowning of Mrs. Earhardt and child at Baker City.

5—St. Louis elects a republican and Chicago a democratic mayor; 30,000 persons made destitute and $1,000,000 worth of property destroyed by floods in Spain; A. Sylvester commits suicide in East Portland.

6—Earthquakes at Scio continue, 30 villages being destroyed and 50,000 people rendered homeless; Albert Pfeifer, an old pioneer and noted pathfinder, dies in Colorado.

7—Gladstone introduced the Irish land bill in the house of commons; the Missouri flood reaches Omaha, several persons are drowned; Capt. Penney and two seamen drowned at Yaquina bar.

8—The Oxford crew wins the great boat race at London; eleven persons drowned in a storm at Malaga, Spain; several thousand men thrown out of employment by the flood at Omaha; death of Prince Pierre Napoleon at Paris.

9—Famous fat woman, "Mammoth Queen," 540 pounds, dies at Saranac, Mich.; fire at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, loss $70,000.

10—The Czar's assassins sentenced to death; railroad accident near Anderson, Cal., 2 killed and 12 injured; death of W. Lynn White.

11—The Bey of Tunis refuses to act with the French troops; Miss Hattie Duell succeeds in starving to death after 47 days' fasting; French defeat Arabs on Tunisian frontier; death of the empress dowager of China.

12—Death of Pierre Manclet; Don C. Parish killed near The Dalles by cars; burning of Buena Ventura, Central America, loss over $300,000.

13—Mahone and Hill have their memorable debate in the Senate; death of Sergeant Bates, famous for carrying the U. S. flag through the south and Europe at the close of the rebellion.

14—A steamer collision near Middlesborough, England, results in a loss of 14 lives; death of Dr. Morley Punchon.

15—Schaeffer wins the great billiard match with Slosson; five Nihilists hanged for murder of the Czar; death of the king of Abyssinia.

16—Henry Swearingen kills his wife, mother-in-law and himself at Dayton, Cal.; fire at New York, loss $100,000.

17—Death of Col. H. W. Farrar at Chicago; first through train from The Dalles arrives at Walla Walla.

18—Death of Lord Beaconsfield at London, Col. W. W. Gift, California pioneer, and Rev. R. Burgess, English archaeologist.

19—Insane asylum at Anna, Ill., burned, loss $150,000; fire at Meridian, Miss., loss $250,000; death of Joseph Lane at Roseburg.

20—Death of R. E. Trowbridge, M. C. at Birmingham, Mich.; nearly $1,000,000 and 30 lives lost by floods in Northern Illinois.

21—Passenger train at Albany, Ill., goes through a bridge, 8 lives lost; steamer Mizpah goes ashore off Denmark, 11 lives lost.

22—Mistake wins the Newmarket international handicap; the Bey of Tunis protests against landing of French troops; railroad accident near Ozier, N. M., 18 persons killed.

23—Another rise in the Missouri at Omaha, 1500 people driven from their homes; Mrs. H. R. Ball and 2 children burned to death at Salinas City, Cal.

24—Greenville, Cal., destroyed by fire; Mississippi floods Hannibal and Quincy.

25—Death of the Earl of Fingall; J. W. Robb killed at Astoria by Robeson; Capt. Frank Smith shot by a cook at Seattle.

26—Whitelaw Reid marries Miss Mills at New York; fire at Greenpoint, New York, loss $75,000 and several lives; bursting of a gun on a German vessel in the North sea kills 7 and injures 18 persons.

27—Death of Gen. von Benedek, Austrian army, Emile de Girardin, French journalist, and John G. Palfrey, American author; schooner Kate L. Heron lost on Tillamook bar.

28—Stroke of lightning kills 4 children at Louisville, Ky.; Girard Point elevator burned at Philadelphia; suicide of Albert Zanblitzer, in Portland.

29—Anti-Jewish riots in [illegible] Prussia result in great loss of life and property; [illegible] and Lafayette counties in Missouri inundated by the "Big Muddy."

30—War Dance, celebrated race horse sire, dead; British steamer Tararua, wrecked off New Zealand, 80 lives lost; battle of Prizrend, Turkey, Turks defeat Albanians, loss 1800 killed and wounded.

May.

1—Death of Gen. John S. Preston, confederate army; decrease of public debt during April, $[illegible]; ship Sumatra sunk near Victoria, B. C.

2—Five children killed by a train at Haywards, Cal.; depot at St. Thomas, Ontario, burned, loss $100,000.

3—Dillon, the land league leader, arrested; explosion of sloop-of-war Doterel, 143 persons killed; meeting of the Oregon State Homœopathic Society.

4—Villard obtains control of the Oregon and California railroad; Sara Bernhardt sails for France; Peregrine wins the £2000 race at Newmarket; five men killed and two trains wrecked at Weatherford, Texas.

5—John D. Merriman confirmed collector of Oregon customs district; Grand Duke Constantine of Russia imprisoned for life for sympathy with nihilism.

6—Disastrous fire at Ottumwa, Iowa, loss $175,000.

7—Six men killed in a coal mine at Carbondale, Kas.; death of "Tommy Patterson" at Portland; Portland Jockey Club organized.

8—Death of C. D. Burkhardt, Oregon pioneer, at Albany.

10—Fire near corner of Fourth and Morrison, loss $2500; marriage of Crown Prince Rudolphe of Austria and Princess Stephanie of Belgium, at Vienna; meeting of the Presbytery of Oregon, at Portland.

11—$100,000 brewery fire at Denver; Jas. Stevens kills J. M. Hedrick near Lewiston, Idaho; Jewish refugees leaving Russia in great numbers.

12—Stanley Matthews confirmed associate justice of U. S. supreme court by one majority; French Tunisian treaty signed; attempt made to poison the czar of Russia; death of W. P. Breeding, Oregon pioneer, at Palouse City, W. T.

13—General Melikoff resigns his command in the Russian army.

14—Death of L. A. Gobright, old journalist, at New York; serious riot among Chinese laborers at Yale, B. C.; Felix Landers robbed of $2200.

15—Fire at the American Exchange hotel, loss $3000; Louis Behrens killed by cars at Salem.

16—Senators Conkling and Platt, of New York, send in their resignations.

17—Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. meets in Portland; $500,000 fire at Nashville, Tenn.; Capt. McCrea, of schooner Teaser, accidentally killed while cruising off Neah bay.

18—Robertson confirmed collector of New York; 4 men run over and killed by cars near Sunbury, Pa.; Robertson's confirmation celebrated in several New York cities.

19—Gen. Grant supports Conkling in his war on the administration; 17 men killed by a caving mine at Deadwood, Dakota; death of Count Von Arnim, German diplomat.

20—Death of Col. W. H. French, U. S. A., at Washington; steamer Ganos sunk by collision near Boston, Mass., loss over $500,000 and one life.

21—Death of Thos. A. Scott, railroad financier, at Philadelphia; treaty between China and Russia ratified.

22—Wreck of the steamer Tararua off the coast of New Zealand, 130 persons drowned.

23—Four persons killed and 10 wounded by an explosion in St. Joseph, Mo.; Brennan, secretary Irish land league, arrested for traitorous language.

25—Steamer Victoria, at London, Ont., sinks and 200 persons drowned; death of Commodore Nutt, the celebrated dwarf, in New York.

27—Eleven persons killed and wounded by railroad collision near [illegible], Colorado.

28—[illegible] factory burned at [illegible], loss $[illegible]; [illegible] Portland [illegible] settled by [illegible] paying $[illegible].

29—Woolen mills at Eugene City destroyed by fire, loss $[illegible].

30—Decoration day celebrated in Portland by appropriate exercises; 2 men killed by a premature blast at a tunnel near The Dalles.

31—Session of New York legislature to elect successors to Conkling and Platt; decrease of the public debt during May, $[illegible]; steamer Macedonia lost off coast of Scotland.

June.

1—Iroquois wins the English Derby; W. G. Morris appointed collector of Alaska; fierce riot at Clonmel, Ireland, between Irish citizens and English troops, many persons killed and wounded.

2—Census of London published, population 3,814,571; Mt. Vesuvius in a state of eruption; James McConnell of East Portland drowned while attempting to get on the Stark street ferry; Samuel Huss stabbed to death at Dayton, Or.

3—Several serious eviction riots in various portions of Ireland, troops charge the mob with drawn sabres.

4—Fatal accident on the railroad near Wallula, Minnie Wells killed and James Walsh badly crushed by collision with a water tank.

5—Death of Herbert Northrup at San Francisco.

6—Railroad disaster near Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 5 men killed and injured; terrific storm at Deadwood, D. T., damage large; three men suffocated in the Andes mine at Virginia City, Nevada.

7—Death of Sir William James, chief justice of the English court of appeals, at London, and Judge Mix of Walla Walla.

8—Charles Foster renominated governor of Ohio; burning of the Theater Royal at Belfast, Ireland; a family of 6 persons drowned by a freshet at Wheeling, W. Va.

9—Great fire at Quebec, nearly 1000 buildings destroyed, loss $2,000,000; furious riot at Cork, Ireland, between the troops and mob; attempt made to blow up the Liverpool town hall.

10—Six men scalded to death by a boiler explosion at New Orleans, and 6 severely scalded at Pottsville, Pa., by a boiler explosion; [illegible] Bramfield, at Walla Walla.

11—Keene's Foxhall wins the grand Prix de Paris race at Longchamps; death of Andrew Wilson, traveler and journalist, at London; rowing regatta on the Willamette river; D. P. Thompson nominated for mayor of Portland by citizens' convention.

12—Ten persons killed by a cyclone at [illegible], [illegible] county, Kansas; [illegible] persons killed, much property destroyed; [illegible] of property destroyed by a tornado in Missouri.

13—Henry McDonald convicted of the murder of Geo. Myers at Silver City, Idaho.

14—Waterman & Katz's wharf and warehouse fall in at Portland, loss $[illegible]; [illegible] killed by Montgomery at Colfax, W. T.

15—Large warehouse fire at New York, loss $[illegible]; [illegible] Osage county, Kas.; 9th annual reunion of Oregon Pioneer Association.

16—[illegible] fight at Big bend of [illegible] river, [illegible] whites killed and about 30 Indians.

17—[illegible] Raleigh, N. C., burned, loss $[illegible]; woolen factory at Appleton, Wis., burns, loss $[illegible]; [illegible].

18—Death of ex-Senator Henry S. Lane at Crawfordsville, Ind.; $250,000 fire at Cincinnati; Hiram and Kennedy stabbed in a drunken row corner Second and Taylor streets.

19—[illegible] at Marseilles, France, between French and Italians, [illegible] persons killed and many wounded.

20—City election in Portland, D. P. Thompson elected mayor by [illegible] majority; Joseph Phelps drowned near Weller's sawmill.

21—Fire on First street between Main and Madison, loss $5000.

22—Fire at Tombstone, Arizona, destroys most of the town, loss $[illegible].

23—Rev. E. A. Paine shot by Thos. Sperry at Vancouver; the new comet discovered by observers all over the country.

24—Terrible accident on the Morelos railway in Mexico, 200 persons [illegible]; explosion in a coal mine near Dortmund, Germany, kills 17 persons.

25—Oregon Transcontinental Co. organized in New York; suicide of Capt. Poole at Astoria.

26—Ship Franconia runs ashore on the Farallone islands, loss about $100,000.

27—The Harvard crew win the great boat race with the Columbia crew at New London, Conn.; murder of Gold by Lefroy on the Brighton railway, England.

28—Five persons drowned in Long Island sound by capsizing of a yacht.

29—Opening of the Oregon state fair at Salem.

30—Ten persons sentenced to death for the murder of Abdul Aziz at Constantinople; the Cornell crew badly beaten in the race at London; death of Gen. Gonzales, Mexican army.

July.

1—Bursting of a reservoir in Cincinnati destroys $150,000 worth of property; Joseph Simon takes the oath as Mayor of Portland; Sir Edward Thornton retires as minister from England to the U. S.; Platt's name withdrawn from the senatorial contest in New York state.

2—President Garfield shot by Charles J. Guiteau, a disappointed office seeker, while going into the Baltimore & Potomac depot at Washington, about 9:30 A. M.; the assassin arrested.

3—J. Doughty severely stabbed by J. Toby in a First street saloon; the president's condition ascertained to be critical, although favorable to his recovery.

4—Benj. Cornell's killed by his son-in-law, Jack Powers, and the latter severely wounded, in a row corner of Front and Morrison streets; celebration of Independence day by boat racing and other exercises; Wm. Penn's day celebrated at Philadelphia.

5—Opera house at San Jose, Cal., burned, loss $30,000; fire on First street between Main and Madison, loss about $5000; a surveying party of 13 persons massacred by Apaches in New Mexico; opening of Queensland Parliament.

6—Great fire at Minsk, Russia, 500 houses burned; riot at Tirnova, Austria, many persons wounded; banks plundered and houses burned.

7—A son of ex-Senator Pugh of Ohio killed by Indians in Arizona; 7 persons killed and 12 wounded by railroad accident near Covington, Ky.; five factories burn at Cincinnati, loss $500,000.

8—Failure of J. Gashwiler at San Francisco for $520,000; riot at Montreal, several persons killed and injured.

9—Hon. Lionel Sackville West appointed British minister at Washington; Sfax bombarded by French troops in Tunis.

10—Opening of the exhibition at Adelaide, Australia; wreck of the schooner Sophia on North head, Australia; great fire at Puerto Plata, 200 lives lost.

11—The Yale crew win the great rowing race with the Harvard crew at New London, Conn.

12—Griscom completes his 45-day fast; 24 persons injured by a railroad accident near San Antonio, Texas.

13—Death of Gen. J. C. Pemberton, confederate commander at Vicksburg in '63.

14—Anniversary of the fall of the bastile celebrated with great pomp in Paris; Maud S. trots a mile in 2:10½ in Pittsburg, best time on record; death of Col. W. Milnor Roberts at Rio Janeiro; 85 deaths from sunstroke in Cincinnati.

15—Death of Chas. C. Harris, chief justice of Hawaiian Islands; New Ulm, Minn., wrecked by a cyclone, 12 lives lost and $350,000 worth of property destroyed.

16—Warner Miller elected U. S. senator from New York vice T. C. Platt; train robbery near Winston, Mo., conductor Westfall and a passenger killed; the notorious desperado, "Billy the Kid," killed at Fort Sumner, New Mexico; capture of Sfax by the French.

18—Marshall & Jones' foundry burned at Walla Walla, loss $19,000; death of Col. Nathaniel Michler, U. S. Army, at Saratoga.

19—Little Brownie makes the 3 fastest heats on record, at Chicago, 2:12¾, 2:14, 2:14¼; Piedmont wins the great stallion race; death of Arthur P. Stanley, dean of Westminster, at London; Wieting opera house block at Syracuse, N. Y., burned, loss $300,000.

20—Cincinnati coffin co.'s factory burned, loss $225,000; Sitting Bull surrenders at Fort Buford, Dakota; heavy storms near La Crosse, Wis., destroy much property.

21—Great fire at Bordeaux, France, loss 2,500,000 francs.

22—E. G. Lapham elected senator from New York vice Conkling; disastrous fire at Colfax, Wash., loss $75,000; work on the Oregon Pacific commenced.

23—President Garfield has a relapse, undergoes a surgical operation to allow escape of confined pus; death of Bishop McCarthy of Ireland; telegraph line completed to Spokane Falls.

25—Death of Justice Clifford, U. S. supreme court, at Cornish, Maine; fire on Glenn's wheat ranch, Colusa county, Cal., destroys 5000 acres of grain and several thousand dollars' worth of stock and implements.

26—Opening of the N. W. D. A. races at Portland driving park; extensive pork packing house at Baltimore burned, loss $100,000.

27—Thirty persons drowned at Cape Town, Africa, in a storm; Midhat Pasha exiled for life for murder of Abdul Aziz.

28—Death of Secretary Baron of the U. S. senate; the Goodwood cup won by Madame Du Barry; explosion of a threshing machine at Napa, Cal., kills 3 men; explosion of powder magazine at Mazatlan, 55 killed and 35 wounded.

29—Tannery burned at Watsontown, Pa., loss $300,000; Irish land bill passes the house of commons; Keene's new telegraphic company organized; Hartmann, the nihilist, arrives in this country; Miss Minnie May accidently kills herself in this city.

31—Distillery explosion at Peoria, Ill., 18 persons killed and wounded; death of George Borrow, English author, at London; fire destroys Beach & Co.'s planing mill, corner of Third and Front streets, loss $9200.

31—Decrease of the public debt $10,078,063; 10 persons killed by an explosion in a mine at Laurchen, France; steamers Osceola and Idlewild burned on the Mississippi near Memphis, loss $270,000.

August.

1—Death of ex-Governor Saulsbury of Delaware, at Wilmington; County Clerk Stuart, of San Francisco, absconds with $10,000.

2—Colorado iron works at Denver burned, loss $125,000; death of Bishop E. O. Haven at Salem, Or., aged 60 years; fire at Truckee, California, destroys most of the town, loss $350,000; Henry Villard donates $7000 to the Oregon state university.

3—Death of Wm. G. Fargo, president of American express company, at Buffalo; death of Mart. V. Brown, pioneer and journalist, at Albany, Oregon.

4—Covelo, Cal., destroyed by fire, loss $80,000; Apaches massacre many settlers in portions of New Mexico, troops sent in pursuit; wreck of the ship Calcutta reported at Cape Town, Africa, loss $100,000.

5—Anti-prohibitionists win the North Carolina election by 50,000 majority; death of Orville Grant, the ex-president's brother, at Morristown, N. J.; death of ex-Governor Bagley of Michigan, at Detroit; Spotted Tail, Sioux chief, killed by Crow Dog at Rosebud agency, Dakota.

6—The president again has a relapse; Pratt's opera house at Eureka, Cal., burned, loss $10,000; Chinaman Ah Goon commits suicide in rear of Chinese theater; W. H. Williams murderously assaulted by Murphy, at Prang's saloon; drowning of H. H. S[illegible] at the Dalles.

7—Steamer Cortes wrecked in Halifax harbor, loss $160,000.

8—Another operation performed on the president and the wound drained; large iron and nail mills at Taunton, Mass., burned, loss $200,000; E. S. Bearden found dead in bed, over his saloon on First street; disastrous flood at Central City, Colorado, loss $80,000.

9—Clarence Gray, murderer of Glancey in California, sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment; 5 persons killed and 20 wounded by a railroad collision near Blackburn, England.

10—Chinese students at Hartford start for home; international electric exhibition opened in Paris; death of Gen. Robt. Patterson, at Philadelphia.

11—Death of Rev. John H. Burton, English historian, at London; the Cornell crew defeated at Vienna; Maud S. trots the fastest mile on record at Rochester, in 2:10¼; N. Holden of Portland drowned at Ilwaco.

12—Bankers' convention meets at Niagara falls; a party of 6 stockmen murdered by Mexicans in Guadalupe canyon, Arizona; the Greeley Arctic expedition reach Lady Franklin bay and establish a station.

13—Atlantic Flouring Mills at St. Louis struck by lightning and destroyed, loss $170,000 and 4 lives; a falling building at Vienna, Austria, kills 20 persons and injures 30 more; Capt. T. J. Stump falls dead on the steamer Spokane, on the upper Columbia.

14—27 persons killed and 36 injured at a bull fight at Marseilles, France.

15—Fire on South Second street, loss $3000; Archbishop Seghers invested with the pallium; grave apprehensions felt regarding the president's condition.

16—Terrible fires destroy an immense amount of property in Spain; death of C. P. Patterson, superintendent of coast survey; Robeson trial commenced at Astoria; the Irish land bill passes the house of lords.

17—The assassin Guiteau attempts to escape from jail, has a fight with the guard, and is secured; death of William Hale in Benton county, aged 72, Oregon pioneer.

18—Fire at Yale, B. C., loss $[illegible]; the anti-monopoly conference meets at Utica, N. Y.; Oregon conference of the M. E. church meets at East Portland; death of Dr. A. M. Belt at Salem.

19—Capt. H. W. Howgate arrested for embezzlement of $[illegible] at Washington; battle with Indians in Lake valley, N. M.; George Daly, Lieut. Smith and 4 others killed and 11 wounded.

20—[illegible], W. T., has a $12,000 fire; Red Bluff, Cal., visited by a $[illegible] fire.

21—The Bonapartists defeated by the republicans in the French elections.

22—The Irish land bill signed by the queen.

23—Death of Gen. Leslie Coombs at Louisville, Ky.; fire at Paris, France, loss 800,000 francs; fifteen persons reported killed in Arizona by Mescalero Apaches within 10 days.

24—Death of Gen. George S. Dodge at Oakland, Cal.; railroad shops at Galveston, Texas, burned, loss $100,000; severe weather injures crops in England.

25—The president reported as beyond hope, blood poisoning having shown itself throughout his system.

26—Condition of the president takes a turn for the better; large fire in a Chicago packing house, loss $1,000,000; over 60 persons massacred by Indians at Eureka, N. M.; 5 children burned to death at Stockton, Utah.

27—Preparations made to guard Guiteau from mob law in case of president's death; death of Joseph C. Geer, Oregon pioneer, at Butteville, Oregon.

28—Death of Capt. John Collins at Collins Landing, Wash.; battle between French and Arabs near Susa, Tunis, loss of Arabs over 100 killed and wounded.

29—Lieutenant Commander Edes and Lieut. Spaulding killed by explosion of a torpedo at Newport, R. I.; forest fires in Algeria destroy many lives.

30—Great forest fires in Ontario, and damaging drouth; massacre of Capt. Hentig and 8 soldiers at Cibicu creek, Arizona, by Apaches.

31—Sierraville, Cal., destroyed by fire, loss $300,000; attempt made to wreck the Central Pacific train at Colfax, Cal.; decrease of the public debt during August $14,181,223; 46 persons drowned in storms off the coast near Savannah, Ga.

September.

1—Great damage to crops by drought in Pennsylvania; Fred Hibn, an old stage driver, killed in Boise City, Idaho; death of Hendrick B. Wright, congressman, at Philadelphia; wreck of the steamship Teuton off coast of South Africa, 236 lives lost.

2—The president's removal to Long Branch recommended; national free thinkers' convention meet at Hornellsville, N. Y.

3—Special elections take place; fire corner Front and Columbia streets, loss about $5000.

4—Death of Lorenzo Delmonico, the noted restaurateur; the Apache outbreak in Arizona becomes general.

5—[illegible] found drowned in the Willamette river; [illegible].

6—President Garfield removed to Elberon station, near Long Branch, the journey accomplished without injury; railway collision at Charenton, France, [illegible] killed and 125 wounded; 8 persons killed by an explosion of a powder factory at Marquette, Mich.

7—Fearful forest fires in Michigan, over 200 persons burned to death in Sanilac and Huron counties; M. C. Blake elected mayor of San Francisco; [illegible]; death of Archbishop Henni at Milwaukee; train robbery at Glendale, Mo.

8—Continuance of forest fires in Michigan, [illegible] persons said to be burned to death.

9—[illegible] smash-up at [illegible]; [illegible] warehouse at Harrisburg, [illegible] burned, loss $[illegible].

10—[illegible] railroad [illegible] killed at Walla Walla.

11—Sergeant Mason attempts to kill Guiteau, the president's assassin; [illegible]; steamer Columbia founders in Lake Michigan, [illegible] persons drowned; land slide near Elm, Switzerland, 200 persons killed.

12—Death of Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, senator from Rhode Island, at Bristol; the president's life despaired of for the first time since he was shot; death of Capt. Robert H. Reese, U. S. Navy, in New York; James A. Smith killed by Frank Hayward; [illegible] wins the St. Leger, England.

13—Fire at Kansas City, [illegible]; many persons are injured; [illegible] of the San Francisco mint exonerated by investigating committee; Wm. Pixley burned to death at Mt. Tamalpais, Cal.; ship Olympus arrived at [illegible] 11 days out from Port Townsend.

15—Irish national convention meets at Dublin; heavy fire at Austin, Nevada, loss $[illegible]; Henry Villard elected president of the Northern Pacific railroad; death of E. M. [illegible], Oregon pioneer, at Salem; Frank Spalding drowned at Willamette stove works wharf; Santa Claus wins the great stallion race at [illegible] Park; the president again has a relapse.

16—[illegible] wins the [illegible]; heavy snow storm in Iowa; fire at Rome, N. Y., loss $70,000; drowning of two men in the Columbia near Multnomah Falls.

17—Five persons killed by a collision near Elmira, N. Y.; opening of the new Welland canal; bark [illegible] wrecked at the mouth of Columbia river.

18—Beatty's and the Star organ factories at Washington, N. J., burned, loss $300,000; arrest of Niles for murder of Singleton, at Lincoln, Cal., in 1877; Julia Clark shot and killed by R. W. Lampert over Harrington's saloon, corner Second and Morrison.

19—Death of James Abram Garfield, president of the United States, at Francklyn cottage, Elberon, New Jersey; trial of Jack Powers begun; death of W. K. Hand, at the Dalles.

20—Chester A. Arthur takes the oath of office as president, at New York; death of W. F. M. Arny, old frontier pioneer, at Topeka, Kansas; the whole English speaking world in mourning for Garfield; autopsy made by the attending physicians.

21—The late president's corpse taken to Washington; fire at the penitentiary at Salem destroys property valued at $25,000.

22—The president's remains lying in state at the national capitol; fire in the Collier lead and oil works at St. Louis, loss $200,000; mayor of Kokomo, Ind., killed while stealing flour; resolutions of sympathy with the U. S. pouring in from all over the world.

23—Santiam bridge at Scio blown down, one man killed and 3 injured; funeral train leaves Washington for Cleveland.

24—The president's funeral train runs over a hand-car at Beaver Falls, Pa., and kills 6 men; the English court go into mourning for President Garfield's death.

25—Death of the Earl of Airlie at Denver, Colorado; the funeral train arrives at Cleveland and the body lies in state in Monumental park.

26—Final obsequies performed at Cleveland, and funeral ceremonies at Portland and many other cities throughout the country; destructive fire at Ottawa, Ill., loss $200,000; tornado at Quincy, Ill., loss $40,000; construction train ditched near Des Moines, Iowa, 6 men killed and 30 wounded.

27—Fight at Reno between directors of the Nevada & Oregon railroad, S. C. Scoville killed and D. W. Balch fatally wounded; ship Alice Buck, for Portland, lost on Farallone Islands near San Francisco, 9 persons drowned.

28—Matt Shannon killed by Courtney at Jacksonville; a ferry boat at Savannah, Ga., sinks, and 12 persons drowned; destructive fire at Moscow, Russia.

29—Steamer Eliza J. Irving burned at Fort Hope, B. C., loss $120,000; M. DeWitt killed by Chas. E. Spencer at New Tacoma; Foxhall wins the Grand Duke Michael stakes at Newmarket; hurricane at Mazatlan, Mexico, hundreds of lives lost and much property destroyed.

30—Railway collision at Aylmer, Ontario, 6 persons killed and 20 wounded; decrease of the public debt during September $17,481,611; King Kalakaua arrives at Fortress Monroe; Henry Villard and party arrive at Portland.

October.

1—The pink eye epidemic breaks out in Chicago; fire at Wagner's store on Front street, loss $6000; the Portland club win the rowing race over the Willamettes.

2—Eldred, Pa., destroyed by fire, loss $100,000; Grover's mill works at Philadelphia burned, loss $150,000.

3—Death of Orson Pratt, one of the Mormon apostles, at Salt Lake; grand demonstration at Cork in honor of Parnell; meeting of the Washington legislature at Olympia.

4—Star route trial opened; Nelson W. Aldrich elected senator from Rhode Island; British troops evacuating Afghanistan; town elections in Connecticut show republican gains; insurgents in Tunis burn alive 12 persons at Wa[illegible].

5—Irish land commission organized; the French delegation to the Yorktown celebration arrive in New York; meeting of the New York republican convention, Conkling's faction in the background.

6—Villard party visit the sound; meeting of the Massachusetts and Minnesota democratic conventions.

7—Cylinder wins the Cambridgeshire handicap; Gladstone receives a grand ovation at Leeds; burning of St. Theresa college near Montreal, loss $350,000.

8—Reception of Villard by the Washington legislature at Olympia; destructive floods in the province of Murcia, Spain.

9—Three hundred persons a day dying of an epidemic at [illegible], India.

10—Burning of Morrell's warehouse, in New York, filled with valuable paintings, furniture, etc., loss $2,000,000; meeting of special session of the senate, Thos. F. Bayard of Delaware elected president pro tem; death of Baron von Haymerle, Austrian diplomat, at Vienna.

11—Elections in Ohio and Iowa republican victories; Foxhall wins the Czarowitch stakes at Newmarket; Dr. Thomas expelled from the Methodist church for heresy.

12—Death of Dr. Josiah G. Holland, author and poet, at New York; steamer [illegible] founders off Cape Race; Mechanics' fair opened; fire corner Stark and Front streets.

13—David Davis elected president pro tem. of the senate, vice Bayard; Parnell arrested by the government; Spear street fire at San Francisco, loss $100,000; Hannibal Hamlin confirmed minister to Spain; officer Sires shot at Seattle; Ayoob Khan's forces defeated by the Ameer at Herat, Afghanistan.

14—Kokomo, Colorado, destroyed by fire, loss $400,000; Bend Or wins the champion stakes at Newmarket, Eng.; Henry McDonald executed at Silver City, Idaho, for the murder of Geo. Myers.

15—Ovation to the visitors to the Yorktown centennial celebration; Dillon arrested at Dublin; Guiteau arraigned for the murder of Garfield; Iroquois wins the Newmarket Derby; St. Julien beats Trinket at Fleetwood park.

16—Death of policeman Sires at Seattle; great excitement in Ireland over the arrests of Parnell and Dillon.

17—Death of Gov. Wiltz of Louisiana, at New Orleans; Humboldt, Tennessee, suffers from a $175,000 fire; 60 houses burned at Port Said, Egypt.

18—Terrible gales off the coast of Great Britain, over one hundred vessels lost, and many lives; meeting of the Oregon state woman's suffrage association at Portland; wreck of the Fernglen at Columbia bar.

19—Opening exercises of the Yorktown celebration; steamship Great Eastern sold at auction for £30,000, at London; five men killed by a railroad accident at McKinney, Ky.

20—The land league declared a treasonable organization; grand review of troops at Yorktown and close of the celebration.

21—The "no-rent" manifesto issued by Parnell and colleagues; floods damage much property at Quincy, Ill.; the steamer Koning der Nederlanden founders at sea, over 100 lives lost.

22—Henry Villard addresses the people of Portland on the future of the northwest and Portland in particular; Capt. Howgate indicted for forgery; Herat captured by the Ameer's forces.

23—The Irish priesthood oppose the "no-rent" programme; great indignation meeting at Hyde Park, London, 50,000 persons present.

24—Edwin D. Morgan nominated secretary of treasury, but declines.

25—Wm. Windom elected senator from Minnesota; death of Baron James Rothschild, at London; Foxhall wins the Cambridgeshire stakes; brewery at Aurora, Ind., burns, loss $175,000.

26—The Guiteau trial postponed to Nov. 14th.

27—Chas. J. Folger of New York confirmed secretary of the treasury; burning of the Peoria, Ill., sugar refinery, loss $400,000.

28—Wrecking of the steamer Jennie Gilchrist at Davenport, Ia., 15 persons drowned; elections in Germany; fire at Cincinnati destroys Mitchell's furniture factories, loss $500,000.

29—Warren memorial church at Louisville, Ky., burned, loss $150,000; waters about St. Petersburg frozen up; the Irish land commission not able to cope with all the business presented.

30—Suspension of the Mechanics' bank at Newark, N. J., cashier Baldwin having stolen $2,000,000; Archbishop McCabe issues his noted pastoral opposing the land league ideas.

31—Heavy fire at Clifton, N. Y., loss over $300,000; the relief fund to Mrs. Garfield completed, amounting to $361,345.

November.

1—Death of W. E. Congill at East Portland; Rev. Geo. Granville Bradley installed dean of Westminster; wreck of the British barks Lammerlaw and G. Broughton at Shoalwater bay.

2—Villard party arrive at Chicago; Gen. John Eaton, U. S. commissioner of education, tendered a reception at Portland; suicide of Wm. H. Gernell, noted lawyer, at Niagara, N. Y.

3—Opening of the star route trials at Washington; Brisson elected president of the French chamber of deputies.

4—Adelina Patti returns to America; steamer War Eagle crushed at Keokuk and 8 persons drowned, steamer total loss; Frank Howard sentenced to 3 years in penitentiary for killing Jas. Smith; death of Nathan Robinson, Oregon pioneer, in Marion county.

5—Death of Dean Johnson, English mathematician, at London.

6—Terrible typhoon ravages [illegible], 2500 houses destroyed and losses immense.

7—Eagle dock destroyed at Hoboken, N. J., loss $500,000; statue of Lord Byron unveiled at Missolonghi, Greece; death of Kisber, noted Oregon stallion.

8—State elections in New York, Massachusetts, Virginia, and other states; death of Cardinal Gianelli, at Rome; 15 persons killed by a coal mine explosion at [illegible], Spain; smallpox raging at Tacoma, and the town placed under quarantine; death of John MacHale, archbishop of Tuam.

9—Readjusters carry Virginia election; tenement house in New York falls, killing about a dozen persons; Knights of Pythias parade at Portland; Texas state capitol burned at Austin, loss $500,000.

10—Resignation of Jules Ferry, French premier; Gambetta takes his place as prime minister of France; President Calderon of Peru arrested by the Chilians and taken to Santiago.

11—Modesto, Cal., has a $100,000 fire; trains delayed by snow in Wyoming; fire at Woodstock, N. B., over 80 houses burned; steamer Brunswick founders off Dunkirk in Lake Erie, loss $175,000, and 3 lives.

12—Princess Beatrice of England gives $10,000 to Belgrave hospital; cholera devastating Mecca, hundreds dying daily.

13—Death of Mrs. Edwin Booth at Chicago; 80 miners killed and 41 wounded by an explosion near Caltanisetta, Italy.

14—Beginning of the Guiteau trial; over 17,000 applications made to the land commissioners in Ireland for reduction of rent; steamer [illegible] foundered off coast of Central America, 40 persons drowned.

15—Geo. Underwood drops dead at the Richmond house; collision near Halifax between steamer Howard and a brig, both sunk, loss $[illegible].

16—Death of W. Rathbone Greg, English writer, at London; opening of the national tariff convention at Chicago; explosion of the steamer Solway at Kingstown harbor, England, 6 persons killed.

17—A jury obtained in the Guiteau case and examination of witnesses commenced; violent gales off coast of England; wreck of the Edith Lorne at Columbia bar.

18—Imbecile asylum at Columbus, Ohio, burns, loss $150,000; [illegible] wins the Shrewsbury cup at Newmarket; failure of Mechanics' bank at Boston.

19—A second attempt made to kill Guiteau, he is wounded in the hand by an unknown marksman while going to jail from the court-room; custom house at Valparaiso, Chili, burned, loss $1,000,000.

20—Eight persons drowned in the St. Lawrence river by a boat capsizing.

21—Death of Jas. H. Vinson, an old Oregon actor, at New York.

22—Destructive gale at Glasgow, Scotland; Thomas Porter thrown from a wagon and killed at Ashland, Oregon.

23—Examination of witnesses for Guiteau's defence commences.

24—Thanksgiving day.

25—Keifer's tannery at Pittsburg burns, loss $150,000; ship Caledon wrecked off the English coast, 11 persons drowned; five men killed near Greenwich, Conn., by a premature explosion and six killed by a railroad collision at Savannah, Ga.

26—Dion wins the first prize at the great billiard tournament at New York; Villard buys the Pacific Coast Steamship Co's property.

27—Sarah Bernhardt [illegible] Odessa, Russia; the Cooper heresy case in San Francisco settled in favor of Mrs. Cooper.

28—Great increase of "no-rent" outrages in Ireland; opera house at [illegible], Texas, burned, loss $150,000.

29—Meeting of the tariff convention at New York; American Rubber Manufactory at Boston destroyed by fire, loss $[illegible]; Augusta, Ark., burned, loss $200,000; Guiteau takes the witness stand; steamer [illegible] founders in St. George's channel, 10 persons drowned.

30—Opening of the Irish national convention at Chicago; decrease of the public debt during November $[illegible].

December.

1—Completion of the Northern Pacific railroad to Lake Pend d'Oreille; great disasters to shipping on the English coast; death of Cardinal Borromeo.

2—Death of Judge Robertson at Victoria, B. C.; [illegible] court decides in favor of D. P. Thompson for mayor of Portland.

3—Guiteau's testimony concluded; [illegible]; death of [illegible] Maxwell.

4—First issue of THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN; death of William Gray at his residence, corner Third and Jefferson streets; death of Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, minister to Chili, at Santiago.

5—W. A. Hart elected chief engineer of the Portland fire department; five mills burned at Minneapolis, Minn., loss $75,000; foundering of the propeller Jane Miller in Lake Erie, 25 persons drowned; J. W. Keifer elected speaker of the house; congress opens its session.

6—Testimony for defense in Guiteau trial closed, and rebuttal evidence taken; trouble in Salt Lake over the liquor question between Mormons and Gentiles.

7—Explosion of a boiler in Risdon iron works at San Francisco destroys $100,000 worth of property.

8—Burning of the Ring theatre at Vienna, nearly 1000 persons burned to death; explosion in a Belgian colliery kills 60 persons; death of Mrs. M. A. Gray, pioneer of 1838, at her home in Clatsop county.

9—Death of Col. John W. Forney, noted journalist, at Philadelphia; death of E. J. W. Stemme at his residence in Portland.

10—Death of Gen. E. B. Babbitt, U. S. army, at Fortress Monroe, Va.; Osborne's warehouse at Chicago destroyed by fire, loss $300,000; death of Gen. H. B. Banning, ex congressman, at Cincinnati, Ohio; wreck of the bark Twenty-first of May in entrance to Puget sound.

11—Graff, Bennett & Co's rolling mills at Pittsburg, Pa., burned, loss $300,000; boarding house burned at Lock Cut, Pa., and 18 persons roasted to death.

12—Death of M. R. Tilley, old pioneer, at Olympia, W. T.; ex-Senator Frelinghuysen confirmed secretary of state, vice Blaine; Hank Vaughn and Charlie Long shot at Prineville.

14—Cordage works at Philadelphia burned, loss $200,000.

15—Fourteen persons drowned off the coast of Galway, Ireland.

16—Close of the prosecution in the Guiteau case; Benj. H. Brewster appointed attorney-general of the United States.

17—Death of Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, Arctic explorer, at Philadelphia; over 50 persons drowned by the bursting of a dam in Algiers.

18—Official list of the victims at the Vienna fire numbers 791.

19—Coal mine explosion at Bolton, England, 39 persons killed and 38 wounded.

20—News received of the steamer Jeannette, crushed by ice on June 11th, 1881, and rescue of Lieutenant Danenhower and two boats of officers and crew; Riddleberger elected U. S. senator from Virginia.

21—Hawaii enters the international postal union; congress adjourns till Jan. 5, 1882.

22—C. P. Huntington contracts for two iron steamships to ply between San Francisco and Portland; the U. S. steamship Alaska reported fired on by Chilians.

23—Arrival of the new Chinese minister; revolution broken out in Morocco; Charles H. Reed added to Guiteau's counsel; Mt. Vesuvius in a state of eruption.

24—Railroad accident near Spokane Falls, two men killed and several injured; Christmas Telegram issued—the finest number ever issued in America; death of Rev. Leonard Bacon at New Haven.

25—Death of President Evans, of the Mutual Union Telegraph Co., at New York; great fire at New York, loss $2,000,000; California Theater at San Francisco opened; fire at Cronstadt, Russia, destroys much property.

26—Anti-Jewish riot at Warsaw, Russia, 60 persons killed and a large portion of the city destroyed; sinking of the bark Helenslee at Queenstown, 5 lives lost; death of Clarence Boynton in East Portland by falling down a well.

27—Steamer West Point blown up in the James river, Va., 16 lives lost; Russia sends an exploring expedition to the Lena river; R. F. Boynton fatally shot at Shearer's bridge, Wasco county, by his brother-in-law.

28—Guiteau placed in the prisoner's dock; the Texas Pacific road completed to El Paso, Texas; great excitement in New York about small pox; steamer Providence sunk by a collision at Constantinople, loss over $1,000,000; John Drum's skull crushed by a piece of coal at the gas company's dock.

29—Patti gives a grand concert at Cincinnati; Marshal Earp shot by cowboys at Tombstone, Arizona.

MARRIAGES IN 1881.

Following is a list of marriage licenses issued by the county clerk during the year just closed:

JANUARY.

Dora Thompson 20, Benj. Broadbent 30.
Mary Fleckenstein 21, L. E. Atgerstein [illegible].
Hannah Barber 17, J. J. Martin 19.
Julia Phillipson 20, Gustaf Kuhn 27.
Flora E. [illegible]eald 20, M. L. White 42.
Mrs. D. N. Stackhouse 47, Geo. M. Long [illegible].
Tillie Wacher 19, Edward Lowell 21.
Mary E. Maher 22, J. B. Barnes 23.
Mary A. Carr 17, Alex. Cameron 33.
Mary Atkins 24, W. E. Thayer 24.
Mary L. Brandler 18, William Winters [illegible].
Mary E. Higgens 27, Emil Martin 31.
Flora Ewald 18, Wm. H. Hoffer 24.
Dora Albaky 19, Lewis P. R. Le Compte 27.
Susan McMonagan 28, Michael Buffin 27.
Clara Newell 19, Geo. Silver 32.
Jennie Marks 23, Frank Harrington [illegible].
Izetta Newbury 19, Andrew J. Steers [illegible].
Alice J. Simmons 21, Wm. Sheeby [illegible].
M. H. LaBesque 20, A. E. Raleigh 23.
Eleanor E. Smith 32, Luther Carey [illegible].
Annie Mutscak 18, Albrecht Kustemar [illegible].
Mrs. Mary Wolcka 30, Gustaf Leutzen 40.

FEBRUARY.

Ah Choy 19, Ah Goy 29.
Mary A. Bracy 19, James J. Burton 28.
Chau Giva 20, Ho Hung Yoo 26.
Vinnie Hackett 25, John Dunn 26.
Clara Rhoades 20, J. L. Pitchfor 23.
Marietta King 18, Wm. R. Hurd 24.
Mary Baxter 17, Frank P. Yost 25.
Henrietta Rahilly 21, Isaac Thompson 45.
Jean Crowhall 22, Geo. B. Evans [illegible].
Augusta Wolfhagen 23, Gustave Klein 27.
Eugenia F. Castleman 18, Jas. A. Campbell 31.
Ellen Gleason 21, James Grady [illegible].
Mary Jackson 40, Alfred Rolfe [illegible].

MARCH.

Clara M. Bennett 17, John K. Crawford [illegible].
Rhoda Slaughterback [illegible], Jacob Depening 23.
Lulu Dyer 18, Willis M. Tagart [illegible].
Emma J. Connell 21, W. E. Tinn 25.
Mattie L. Tuttle 21, John A. Manning 29.
Mary C. Donahue [illegible], N. H. Bast 24.
Hattie J. Regner 19, Ed. S. Currelle [illegible].
Matilda Pierce 17, John Tuttle [illegible].
Mary L. Erz 28, Jacob Mulhat [illegible].
Josephine Wise 23, H. L. Ley 28.
Hada Nelson [illegible], E. G. Chaleom 35.
Rebecca L. Vanderot 18, Benjamin Woods [illegible].
Ida J. Pullen 20, Arthur J. Connell 26.
Ellen A. Challinor 24, Chas. Vollum 28.
Mary Riehl 22, Patrick Cahill.
Euphemia W. Knot 23, H. W. Bingham [illegible].
Jennie Sieret 22, F. C. Rues [illegible].
Fannie Morgan 24, T. E. Laib [illegible].
Cecelia B. Coffey 33, C. B. Wilcox 37.
Josephine Glenn 22, Harry C. Boyd 27.
Lena Zeller 23, C. G. Glass.

APRIL.

Sarah S. Marshall 19, C. W. Sprague 21.
Mattie Woodard [illegible], J. Handt 32.
Ella Beck 20, I. I. Elsentrich 32.
Angeline Richey 24, G. Clohesen 31.
Olive Christiansen [illegible], Jens Olser 32.
Agnes Schlermel 27, M. P. Marshal 48.
Hettie F. Fryer 17, Chas. F. Vaughn 21.
Eunice G. Gault 19, E. F. Sargent 35.
Kate McAndrew 20, Mahew Shelton 58.
Mary Clabby 23, P. O. Gleason 33.
Julia Mahoney 28, Michael Smith 33.
Mollie Caples 18, Arthur Anthony 22.
Ann Mahon 37, Wm. [illegible] 38.
Annie McGinn [illegible], J. Pshea 25.
Agnes Owen 20, James McDermitt 34.
Mary A. Ellison 34, Andrew Anderson 32.
Mary Raylor 21, Michael Carolier 30.
Kate Fay 20, John E. Woods 36.
Laura B. Jay 20, C. Estraton 23.
Ellen Barry 23, Richard Donovan 28.
Louise V. Brown 17, Fred Hyde 21.
Alice Adams 19, Joseph Terry 24.
Anna C. Brannan 21, Jacob Kadderly 25.

MAY.

Lucy Miles 20, Ernst Voss 21.
Anna F. Schade 27, Stevenson Harkins 31.
Ella Harper 21, Benj. L. Cohen [illegible].
Regina Penning 20, John Rieger 45.
Ellen Ahlberg 30, Hon W. Lawrence 36.
Gertrude E. Holm 16, Frederick Howard 32.
Mary Loveless 40, W. Rosr 38.
E. A. Colby 40, F. F. Ryan 49.
Elizabeth Smith, Wm. Johnson 35.
Mary J. Thomas 18, E. Tryon 46.
Mary Allbaber 21, Paul Laube 25.
Mary Lunsdell [illegible], E. A. King 20.
Adella Cavanaugh 20, John Madden 25.
Rachel Wagner [illegible], Henry Jacobs 33.
Katie Neely 26, Luther Chester 29.
Lizzie M. Lee 18, Geo. Allen 22.
Katie O'Donnell [illegible], Michael F. Quinn 32.
Stella E. Taylor [illegible], Milton K. Shipley 23.

JUNE.

Lucy Cook 24, James Edmunster 27.
Viola M. Cummings 19, C. H. Hanns 26.
Mary M. White 16, E. S. Dalton 25.
Lucetta A. Spalsburg 19, John Foster 23.
Georgiana McCooper 23, A. J. L. Stephenson 23.
Rachel Lavy 25, James Devlin 51.
Laura Abbott 17, Chas. Harris 23.
Catherine Mitrade 35, John Phelan 42.
Lucy A. Mayward 20, J. H. Robertson 26.
Mary P. Powell 22, J. E. McCormick 22.
Katie Gibbs 20, Nathan Coffman 30.
Eliza J. O'Donnell 34, James F. Boyle 41.
Carrie E. Justam 23, Ross Nelson 29.
He Chin [illegible], Lang Goile 30.
Cora L. Ebbt 22, J. R. Ewing 23.
Julia Burr 19, Edward Hinman 30.
Beatrice Appin 19, Wm. Housen 24.
Francis Jun 48, Alex. Hamilton 65.
Ida Winn 18, Edward Simpson 36.
Belle C. Canedy 20, Paul Stanley 33.
Melvina Little 40, A. Worek 41.

JULY.

Ida Waters 18, Edward Simpson 30.
Lena Carlson 36, N. J. Nelson 35.
Sarah Conard 38, R. R. Hawkins 58.
Rosa M. [illegible], Wm. H. Wright 25.
Nancy Chawley 17, C. S. Murray 44.
Nannie Taylor 20, Edward Swope 24.
Elizabeth Stanley 23, Benj. Woods 27.
A. A. Hitchcock 21, Geo. T. Gambl [illegible].
M. Grenough 22, T. H. Kendricks 25.
Marguerite Schweizer 30, Alfred Neavris 31.
F. J. Dawson 25, R. A. Graves 28.
Evoh Shrader 25, J. H. Barkenstein 35.
Mary Cook 25, Geo. Wallace [illegible].
Alice V. Simmons 19, H. Parker 21.
Mae Serbo 26, Albert Hughes 23.
Ella Peck 21, Wm. Gilmore [illegible].
Agnes Starr 19, John T. Bush 21.
Mary E. Keegan 34, Edward Nolan 44.
Mary A. McCleary 23, Ras. Monds 33.
Anna Kleiger 20, E. Geutsch 30.

AUGUST.

Hannah D. Hogensen 28, Peter R. Erickson 35.
Mary Orman 18, Edward F. Stone 22.
Harriet McCarney 18, Samuel Schwab 21.
Ellen Carr 23, Anton Bielton 23.
Josena Westfield 30, Z. T. Wright 32.
Mary A. Kinney 39, Francis O'Keefe 47.
Jessie Moore 18, Conrad C. Marton 29.
Annie R. Griffin 21, W. R. Roberts 24.
Mary L. Dimeary 23, C. L. Wilson 33.
Josephine Nelson 21, C. P. Nelson 28.
Sarah O. Richardson 19, Ed. K. Hazeltine 24.
Bertina L. Tetz 20, Wm. Penrose 30.
Lattie Wolf 28, Jacob Schwartz 42.
Mary Meur 22, Jacob Schneider 30.
Eva F. Manning 18, George S. Manning 20.
L. O. Berrenson 29, Gudmund S. Kyle 38.
Bertie A. Yokley 20, Thos. F. Fallon 22.
Rosa Olson 21, Andrew S. Olson 21.
Charlotte C. Marquam 21, Thos. H. Prince 32.
M. J. Hartley 19, Frank Dickinson 25.
Martha G. Gunderson 28, B. B. Bekdahl 32.
Mollie E. Powell 21, Elmer E. Morand 21.
Arelia Field 21, James Phillips 25.
Nikoline Olsen 23, Chas. Christenson 26.
Helen E. Dyer 43, Jas. A. Bonnett 49.
Julia Dell 21, A. R. Jack 34.
Anna M. Christensen 30, James Olsen [illegible].
Ellen J. Towey 21, Chas. C. Dorner 26.
Sarah McKabe 39, Owen Donohoe 41.
Jennie Clark 18, Charles Adams 21.

SEPTEMBER.

Mahala J. Richards 20, R. S. Davis 60.
Jennie Clark 18, Charles Adams 21.
Fredericka Schroeder 20, Fred Windler 26.
Nettie Waltz 22, S. F. Gill 28.
Mary McDonough 35, Peter Dowling 35.
Clara Renga 25, John Steret 25.
Barbara Reigg 20, Geo. W. Stiyer 27.
Eva Saxton 19, J. N. Duncan 25.
Addie E. Buckted 22, Wilbur G. Kerns 28.
Pinkie S. Hummason 16, Frank Dekum 31.
Olive E. Smith 20, James E. Allen 22.
He[illegible]y 26, Chen Sue 25.
Mrs. Ellen Ernest 32, Frank A. Reddick 23.
A. Algershausen 21, W. Ellerson 22.
Mrs. Antionette Isley 30, W. P. Cameron 28.
Lizzie Arnold 23, Emil Frank 36.
Ida Williams 19, Edward Driver 26.
Gussie Wasserman 23, A. M. Cracker 25.
Elizabeth L. Moore 28, John R. Hansen 29.
Mary E. Seymour 34, Alphonse Chale 31.
Elenora Pryce [illegible], C. A. Chamberlain 31.
Minnie E. Waldon 18, Chas. E. Mason 30.
Margie W. Brandt 25, M. F. Rapp 31.
Millie Friedman 18, S. Cohen 25.
Etta Haskell 22, Geo. W. Browning 29.
Sarah H. Bubb 18, Wm. A. Daly Jr. 19.
Georgiana Thompson 29, Geo. W. Bell 32.
Charlotte C. Marquam 21, Thos. H. Prince 32.
M. J. Hartly 19, Frank Dickinson 25.
Ida N. Stuckman 18, Wm. H. Mathews 23.
Katy Tokalo 19, Chas. Buck 28.
Alois Schlichert 42, Chas. Schilleaert 46.

OCTOBER.

Lottie Gunderson 20, O. H. Anderson 25.
Ah Look 28, Chen Sue Keorg 25.
Annie S. Little 21, M. W. Bell 34.
Mollie Thoreson 25, B. T. Settern 33.
Bertha Mayer 24, Herman Zadig 34.
Anna J. Lewis 21, Chas. C. Smith 21.
Annie Cassidy 22, James Moony 24.
Harriet Marks 36, Gustave Traber 34.
Margaret Johnson 36, Ed. W. Miller 24.
Mary A. Snyder 18, W. E. Morand 25.
Anna T. Jorgensen 25, Andrew B. Levison 30.
Ellen Hostler 22, Jas. McBride 28.
A. May Hanna 22, Geo. R. Strauble 28.
Palmyra Emerson 20, Chas. N. Johnson 21.
Mary Carrol 23, P. L. Owens 37.
Louisa G. Richards 47, I. L. Levison 28.
Mrs. Cora Clark 23, J. H. Merton 48.
Lillie M. Wiskey 16, Frank E. Nissenger 20.
Bertha Tongham 22, John Berg 23.
Anna M. Anderson 25, Johannes Klinker 27.
Sallie F. Meacham 23, Chas. T. Troupe 28.
Mary M. Johnson 17, Geo. P. Lent 26.
Nellie Kerns 21, John A. Rowan 24.
Emma C. Butts 22, Thos. J. Dillon 22.
Caroline Lampert 19, Conrad Ordeman 27.
Nellie G. Warren 23, Clarence M. White 23.
Chin Mo [illegible], Chin Ah Wo 28.
Katie Kiernan 22, C. G. Scott 30.
Emily Stoper 26, W. H. Dryden 25.
Augusta Castendick 20, Peter Wagner 31.
Lena M. Williams 25, Matthew McCoy 36.
Amanda A. Lowell 25, W. W. Gates 29.
Ida Koblitz 18, F. D. Love 33.

NOVEMBER.

Jennie Hjirtil 20, M. W. Parellus 27.
Anna M. Troegel 24, J. H. Schace 26.
Mrs. B. McColum 26, W. A. Freeman 31.
Lillian Kelley 21, Christopher Dundee 25.
Mollie Sullivan 19, J. T. McDonald 33.
Bertha L. Mayer 24, Marcus Wolf 31.
Wenefred O'Hara 24, J. M. Johnson 27.
Mattie M. Struman 24, J. J. McDavid 28.
Emma Fleischner 20, Rudolph Goldsmith 27.
Carrie J. Wilson 21, A. M. Jensen 35.
Annie H. Armstrong 27, M. S. McClair 27.
Frankie Bracken 22, John Dooley 42.
Ida Leslie 22, H. R. Duniway 22.
Minnie Kelley 17, Wm. H. Patterson 22.
Rebecca A. Kerns 43, Jacob Willis 64.
Angelina Gongnor 22, Andrew Olsen 24.
Mrs. J. E. Henderson 32, Isaac D. Deahon 38.
Play Gongnor 19, Chas. Otterstrow 27.
Sophia Holman 25, H. W. Ogilbee 27.
Betsy Heckard 27, John T. Lucas 42.
Henrietta Hamilton 25, Wm. Connor 30.
Margaret Van Unwreth 22, Fred Bohlofsky 43.
Ella A. Hart 22, Frank A. Day [illegible].
Emily L. Sutherland 24, Geo. F. Mead 25.
Mary Tierney 20, Geo. Knoll 56.
Martha Stelman 23, J. M. Lutz [illegible].
Mary E. Condon 19, J. F. Sedgmore 34.
Rosa Byrne 20, T. A. Kindred 23.
Catherine Merz 20, Edward Weigand 31.
Louisa Fitzpatrick 19, J. J. Owens 25.
Abigail L. Ford 27, R. K. Warren 41.
Elizabeth Quigley 25, Jas. Kelley 20.
Augusta Thurston 28, John Peterson 35.
Matilda Kruger 22, C. L. Warner 34.
Mrs. Nin You [illegible], Bon Li 32.

DECEMBER.

Agnes Munn 18, James Shaw 21.
Augusta Summerfield 25, D. M. Buchner 30.
Sophia Silverman 18, Marx Baumgart 30.
Mary Holmes 27, Joseph Howett 27.
Annie Sayres 19, Martin Mattson 21.
Durind A. Richardson 20, Wm. J. Muckle 32.
Mary Jane Steele 21, Joseph Donaldson 28.
Annie McConley 17, Winfield S. Oliver 19.
Kate A. Covalt 21, Charles B. Cardinell 23.
Tina Harding 28, Wm. Lindermann 35.
Mary Daugherty 20, Charles R. Filbert 24.
Annie Waymaim 19, A. P. Friese 23.
Bertha L. Adams 20, Charles Holman Jr. 22.
Cora B. Holmes 19, C. B. Farleman 28.
Mrs. J. Minahan 22, John T. Williams 21.
Fook Joy 24, Chung Ah Look 33.
Alice Kennedy 34, M. E. Freeman 30.
E. A. Williams 30, C. H. Wheeler 30.
J. A. Barston 18, William M. Bird 21.
Mary M. Brooks 20, Charles M. Kyle 26.
Jennie Jellups 16, T. J. Walkley 21.

DEATHS IN 1881.

Following is a list of burial permits issued by Health Officer Chief of Police Lappeus from March 1st to Dec. 31st, inclusive, on certificates of attending physicians. It includes not only those who died in the city limits, but those brought here for burial from neighboring towns. The law requiring certificates of death did not go into effect until March 1st, hence a correct mortality report for the first two months of 1881 cannot be given; neither is it possible to make comparisons with deaths in former years:

MARCH.

3 Hugh Macleay, age 53, malarial fever.
3 Freddy Vohis 2½, meningitis.
6 Emeline M. Bradely 41, [illegible].
6 Annie Parker 5, scarlet fever.
8 Wm. J. Mitchell 20, consumption.
8 Ah Moy 24, piles.
8 Imogene V. Fillmore 2½, scarlet fever.
8 Lottie Deveux 4, diphtheria.
9 W. W. Francis 41, scarlet fever.
9 Fred C. Hill 25, suicide.
10 Pat Cooney 55, heart disease.
10 Orin Lee 42, erysipelas.
11 Toy 32, dropsy.
12 Chin Mong Sing 53, dropsy.
14 G. Poy 40, diarrhœa.
16 Mary H. Ross 22, narcotism.
16 Jas. M. McCormick infant, marasmus.
16 Olevia Fate 22½, puerperal poisoning.
16 Bridget Cummings 24, brain fever.
17 Louisa Tate, premature birth.
20 R. S. Todd 63, dropsy.
20 Ada Smith 6, diphtheria.
21 Helena Drilling 3, malarial fever.
21 M. McMahon infant, cramps.
24 Eliza Turk 21, debility.
24 Rita Smith 1, diphtheria.
24 John McKenna 35, nephritis chronica.
25 Mrs. Anna Holman 26, consumption.
27 Bessie Treanney 7, acute tuberculosis.
28 Ah Tene 24, lung fever.
31 Robert B. Parker 8, scarlet fever.
31 Chin Gin Seung 35, heart disease.
Stillborn, 3.

APRIL.

1 Mrs. Francis Roberts 20, peritonitis.
1 Donald McKenzie 22, consumption.
4 James R. Thompson 75, old age.
8 Mary E. B. Lane 2, convulsions.
8 James Wall 53, pneumonia.
9 Elsie Nelson 50, hemorrhage of the lungs.
10 Allie Ankeny 14, cerebro spinal meningitis.
10 John E. Buchanan 3, accidental poison.
10 W. Lynn White 40, heart disease.
12 Pierre Manclet 48, hemorrhage of lungs.
12 Lillian Eaton 18, tetanic convulsions.
18 Hattie J. Banfield 1, teething and exhaustion.
19 Carrie B. Moffett 13, cerebral spinal meningitis.
21 G. L. States 21, consumption.
21 W. H. Evans 21, hemorrhage of lungs.
21 Chung Sue 43, consumption.
21 Chinawoman 23, typhoid fever.
22 J. J. Byrne infant, marasmus.
24 E. E. Farmer infant, measles.
24 Ah Coo 30, uræmic poisoning.
25 Henry Whittlesey infant, peripneumonia infantum.
26 A. J. Cornwall infant, meningitis.
26 Catherine Hobbins 41, heart disease.
27 Capt. James Gist 52, consumption.
28 Ah Sing 40, consumption.
29 Fannie C. Paddock 49, typhoid pneumonia.
Stillborn, 5.

MAY.

1 Wan Lee 29, drowning.
2 A. Zanblitzer 32, suicide.
3 Charles West 29, heart disease.
3 Kate McCarty 36, consumption.
3 Mrs. B. A. Mager 47, congestion of brain.
3 Gerald Gifford infant, convulsions.
3 W. S. Dawson 45, consumption.
4 Annie Heinecke infant, erysipelas.
4 Helen W. Gifford 28, remittent fever.
6 James Farmer 3, pneumonia.
8 Thomas R. Patterson 65, chronic alcoholism.
11 Ellen A. Ladd 22, nervous prostration.
11 Emma Huerta 14, inflammatory rheumatism.
12 Ellen Stokely 60, dropsy.
12 John Bates infant, epileptic convulsions.
12 See Paug 35, consumption.
14 Ah Fook 31, rheumatism.
15 Chan Young 25, consumption.
16 Mary Grandy 20, "
17 John Butler 35, "
18 Sue Bon 34, suicide.
20 Mrs. C. A. Lattecque 44, apoplexy.
21 Gip Kin 40, consumption.
23 Saml. Aris 50, epileptic convulsions.
23 Ella E. Gill 25, phthisis pulmonalis.
23 August Dilg 74, typhoid pneumonia.
26 Z. French 59, heart disease.
26 James Edwards infant, epilepsy.
26 Joseph C. Lave infant, convulsions.
26 Chung Lee 28, malarial fever.
28 Too Fan 40, cancer.
29 Ida D. S. Cook 20, consumption.
29 Alena S. Smith 17, typhoid fever.
30 Ah Chung 25, explosion of blast.
30 Yeng Ah Gonge 26, run over by cars.
31 Mattie J. Cowie 31, inflammation of kidneys.
Stillborn, 2.

JUNE.

5 Robert Lee 27, pneumonia.
5 Fred W. Godard 36, consumption.
6 W. Wilson 31, peritonitis.
9 Luing La Goon 51, inflammation of bladder.
10 Pearl Truder 1, convulsions.
10 Pauline Gaughen 10, disease of throat.
15 Emma V. Richardson infant, cholera infantum.
15 Moy Quoy Wa 24, heart disease.
17 Minnie Joseph 1, convulsions.
17 Ralf Davy infant, congestion of lungs.
18 Ah Lee 18, cancer.
21 Ah Lunge 30, killed by a blast.
21 Philip Lowrie 45, softening of brain.
22 Samuel L. Wells 31, rheumatism of heart.
24 Kate Billberger 4, meningitis.
26 Mary A. Cameron 1, puerperal convulsions.
27 Mary Merton 60, inflammation of stomach.
Stillborn, 3.

JULY.

2 Ella May Gill infant, brain fever.
3 Kate Sullivan 5, croup.
5 Benjamin Cornelius 30, pistol shot.
7 Catherine Schmidt 30, heart disease.
9 John Foster infant, tubercular meningitis.
10 M. L. Fitzpatrick 57, cancer.
11 Walter I. Sharp 3, croup.
11 Sen Tu 28, hemorrhage of lungs.
12 Woy Yen 37, heart disease.
12 Francis Vinton 30, hemorrhage of bowels.
13 Mrs. Lina Wrange 34, cerebral complication.
16 Ralph E. Dusenbery infant, meningitis.
18 Joseph Sullivan 41, effects of a [illegible].
22 L. Stevens infant, cholera infantum.
23 Helena M. Keller infant, [illegible].
23 Bridget Laffin 25, pneumonia.
26 Jesse Sheppard infant, cholera [illegible].
29 Minnie F. May 19, pistol shot.
31 Young Hoy 40, consumption.
Still born, 2.

AUGUST.

1 Mary Duke, age 15, consumption.
2 Samuel Whaley 46, diphtheria.
3 J. Mary Van Hoomissen [illegible], scarlet fever.
3 Josephine Bayless 3 months, inflammation of the bowels.
4 Charles Workman 3 months, marasmus.
5 Ethelwyn Cruzan 8 months, dysentery.
5 Ah Yung 32, pistol shot wound.
5 William Satterlee 60, cancer.
6 Theodore Potts 33, drowning.
6 Alice Leavens 4 months, convulsions.
7 E. M. Bearden 42, apoplexy.
7 William Clifford 2 months, cholera infantum.
7 Peter Clark 67, apoplexy.
8 Ah Jong 38, rheumatism.
10 Lottie G. Stewart 18 days, infantile debility.
11 John Thomas 21, consumption.
11 Nicholas Holder 21, drowning.
12 William Kohn 5 months, cholera infantum.
12 Wong Han Wah 55, dropsy.
12 George H. Ohttwood 31, malignant sore throat.
14 Thomas Rollings 21 days, accidental [illegible].
14 Jane Connell 60, cholera morbus.
15 Mathew Mackin 21, fracture of skull.
15 Canelis Stoke 4, general paralysis.
17 Major T. Steen, age 64, consumption.
20 A. R. Morgan 20, fracture of spine.
21 Hugh Kelly 50, dropsy.
21 James Reed 25, heart disease.
22 Chang Louis 71, apoplexy.
23 Helen Erz 50, typho-malarial fever.
24 Ah Toon 29, consumption.
25 Charlotte E. Waller 29, inflammation of lungs.
25 Rodney G. Barrett 9 weeks, cholera infantum.
26 Ah Sung 21, brain fever.
26 A. Tannock 51, paralysis of heart.
27 Herbert A. Palmer 16, diphtheria.
28 William Collins 68, chronic heart disease.
28 Stella I. Eberhard 9 months, cholera infantum.
28 Laura A. Hoffman 18, phthisis pulmonalis.
28 Anna M. Walsh 21, malignant remittent fever.
30 Susan O'Leary 1 year 9 months, meningitis.
Still born, 4.

SEPTEMBER.

1 Olive Jeannette Wirt 4 months, [illegible].
2 Harriet LaRocque 3 months, [illegible].
4 Ah Mow 35, consumption.
5 Bridget M. Hays 14 days, marasmus.
5 Thomas Pace 21, epilepsy.
8 Gustave Apolph Hegele 2 years, scarlet fever.
8 Anna Maria Walsh 10 days, convulsions.
9 Hin Chow 36, cancer of stomach.
9 Mrs. Josephine Erz 21, septicemia.
10 John Joseph Dale 25, consumption.
12 Sue Gan 24, accidental.
12 James Streatfield 50, overdose of [illegible].
12 Walter Cunningham 13 months, convulsions.
13 Ga Moon 38, heart disease.
13 Ah Loch 39, consumption.
13 James A. Smith 42, pistol shot.
14 Ah Toy 23, consumption.
14 M. S. Conyngham 37, pneumonia.
15 Mary Granre 3, typhoid fever.
16 Ida May Cook 12, consumption.
16 Chas. F. Speck 30, suffocation.
18 Julia Clark 19, gun shot wound.
18 —Vincent 60, paralysis.
18 Mrs. Jessie Palmer 33, heart disease.
18 Ella A. Dix 22, peritonitis.
18 John Rutherford 65, consumption.
18 Foon Gin 31, consumption.
20 Ellen Penning 15 months, [illegible].
24 John Goignon, still born.
25 Coon Kook 22, malarial fever.
27 Chas. M. Baldwin 21, typhoid fever.
29 John W. Courtney 2, cholera infantum.

OCTOBER.

1 Jacob Kadderly age 23 yrs., typhoid [illegible].
2 —— Sitton, stillborn.
5 Harry S. Martin 8, pyæmia.
5 Quong 18, rheumatism of the heart.
6 Young Fee Fong 20, syphilis.
7 Frank E. Strand 3 mos., septicemia.
7 Mrs. J. L. Greer 26, peritonitis.
8 Edward Manning 38, paralysis.
11 Willie Siddon 2, scarlet fever.
14 Sing Chung 31, consumption.
14 Mrs. Kin Yon 22, inflammation [illegible].
14 Henry Green 11 days, inflammation [illegible].
15 Frank W. Drury 13, diphtheria.
16 Tow Quong 31, heart disease.
17 Ellen Kneely 7 mos., diphtheria.
17 Chin Back Pine 25, rheumatism.
18 John A. Drummond 3 mos., [illegible].
22 Quong Fook You 40, heart disease.
22 Albert Johnson, stillborn.
22 Margarette Keller 87, [illegible].
22 —— Roe, male, stillborn.
25 Mary M. McClure 24, [illegible].
25 Marshall Will 2, meningitis.
27 Gin Ah Lake 30, consumption.
28 Frank Dugan 32, pneumonia.
28 Lula B. Millers 11, [illegible]gitis.
30 D. H. Walker 52, [illegible].

NOVEMBER.

3 Mrs. St. Clair age 46 yrs., [illegible].
4 Henry C. Witt 40, pneumonia.
4 John Drummond 25, consumption.
5 Mary Malona (Dexter) 24, [illegible] typhoid fever.
6 Manny J. D. Tuthill 45, [illegible] following vaccination.
7 Wm. Spofford 40, typhoid fever.
7 C. R. Welsh 30, lead colic.
7 Ah Quan 45, consumption.
7 Lee Gung Hen 42, heart disease.
8 Martha E. Coulter 16, typhoid [illegible].
10 Agnes Rooney 11 mos., [illegible].
14 John Bellow 27, consumption.
14 Bessie Kay 4 weeks, [illegible].
15 Jessie Gibson, 1 yr. 6 mos., [illegible].
15 Geo. A. Underwood 57, heart [illegible].
16 Mrs. Dr. Ham 30, acute [illegible].
16 Natalie Chernoff 27, [illegible].
20 Bertha Burrell 41, septicemia.
20 Geo. L. Goodrich 31, [illegible].
22 H. Gertrude May 11, [illegible].
23 Lillie N. Strahan 3, [illegible].
23 Que Pay 30, diseased [illegible].
25 Chris. C. Stykel 29, accidental.
25 John F. Black 45, paralysis.
26 Morgan Riley 35, congestion [illegible].
27 Margaret Maher 8 mos., [illegible].
29 Otto Kepus 4 yrs. 8 mos., [illegible].

DECEMBER.

3 George W. Maxwell 50, cancer.
4 William Gray 82, gunshot [illegible].
7 Infant of T. B. David, [illegible].
8 E. J. W. Stemme 46, typhoid [illegible].
8 Mary Moyers 40, bilious fever.
8 Betrence Cairns 14, inflammation [illegible].
9 Thomas Carroll 35, typhoid fever.
9 Lolla L. Prebble 18, [illegible].
12 Chung Ye 29, heart disease.
13 Sarah Emily Clark 50, typhoid [illegible].
14 Clara Neilson 4 [illegible].
16 Nellie McDonald 5, scarlet fever.
19 Get Mee 50, rheumatism.
20 Henry Pomeroy 10 months, [illegible].
20 Thomas Falk 40, pneumonia.
20 Ah Sing 36, accidental.
21 Nellie A. Prebler 21, typhoid fever.
22 Mattie Macleay 11, [illegible].
23 Ah Chum 27, [illegible].
24 Sarah Ellen Kaiser 34, acute [illegible].
24 Munroe Sonnesfield 1, [illegible].
26 J. C. Gardes 68, dropsy.
30 Elizabeth Randolph 83, old age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Consumption	[illegible]
Diphtheria	[illegible]
Scarlet fever	[illegible]
Inflammation of bowels	[illegible]
Accidental	[illegible]
Cancer	[illegible]
Convulsions	[illegible]
Apoplexy	[illegible]
Cholera infantum	7
Rheumatism	[illegible]
Dropsy	7
Paralysis	[illegible]
Heart disease	[illegible]

Of the above, 32 were Chinese.

OUR CITY POPULATION.

The following is a list of all [illegible] States having over 15,000 inhabitants [illegible] of 1880:

New York	1,206,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	846,984	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brooklyn	566,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	503,304	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	362,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	350,[illegible]	Augusta	[illegible]
Baltimore	332,190	Des Moines	[illegible]
Cincinnati	255,[illegible]	Dubuque	[illegible]
San Francisco	233,956	Galveston	[illegible]
New Orleans	216,140	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland	160,142	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg	156,381	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo	155,137	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	147,307	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newark	136,400	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville	123,645	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jersey City	120,728	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit	116,342	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	115,578	[illegible]	[illegible]
Providence	104,850	[illegible]	[illegible]
Albany	90,903	Salt Lake	[illegible]
Rochester	89,363	Springfield	[illegible]
Allegheny	78,681	Bay City	[illegible]
Indianapolis	74,070	San Antonio	[illegible]
Richmond (Va.)	63,803	Elmira	[illegible]
New Haven	62,882	Newport	[illegible]
Lowell	59,485	Waterbury	[illegible]
Worcester	58,295	Poughkeepsie	[illegible]
Troy	56,747	Springfield	[illegible]
Kansas City	55,813	Altoona	[illegible]
Cambridge	52,740	Burlington	[illegible]
Syracuse	51,791	Oswego	[illegible]
Columbus	51,665	Gloucester	[illegible]
Paterson	50,887	Lewiston	[illegible]
Toledo	50,143	Pawtucket	[illegible]
Charleston	49,999	East Saginaw	[illegible]
Fall River	49,006	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis	46,887	Yonkers	[illegible]
Scranton	45,850	Houston	[illegible]
Nashville	43,461	Haverhill	[illegible]
Reading	43,2[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hartford	42,553	Meriden	[illegible]
Wilmington (Del)	42,499	Hempstead	[illegible]
Camden	41,658	Zanesville	[illegible]
St. Paul	41,498	Allentown	[illegible]
Lawrence	39,178	Council Bluffs	[illegible]
Dayton	38,667	Newburg	[illegible]
Lynn	38,284	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver	35,630	Wilmington (N. C.)	[illegible]
Oakland	34,555	Binghamton	[illegible]
Atlanta	34,398	Bloomington	[illegible]
Utica	33,913	New Brunswick	[illegible]
Portland (Me)	33,810	Long Island City	[illegible]
Memphis	33,593	Newton	[illegible]
Springfield (Mass)	33,340	Bangor	[illegible]
Manchester	32,630	Montgomery	[illegible]
St. Joseph	32,484	Lexington	[illegible]
Grand Rapids	32,015	Johnstown	[illegible]
Wheeling	31,266	Leavenworth	[illegible]
Mobile	31,205	Akron	[illegible]
Hoboken	30,999	New Albany	[illegible]
Harrisburg	30,762	Joliet	[illegible]
Savannah	30,681	Jackson	[illegible]
Omaha	30,518	Woonsocket	[illegible]
Trenton	29,910	Racine	[illegible]
Covington	29,720	Lynchburg	[illegible]
Peoria	29,315	Flushing	[illegible]
Evansville	29,280	Sandusky	[illegible]
Bridgeport	29,148	Oshkosh	[illegible]
Elizabeth	28,229	Newport (Ky.)	[illegible]
Erie	27,730	Topeka	[illegible]
Salem	27,598	Youngstown	[illegible]
Quincy	27,275	Atchison	[illegible]
Fort Wayne	26,880		

We desire most emphatically to say that we have no personal knowledge of anything which should weaken the confidence of our [illegible] in the Christian character of the men of the [illegible] Bible House in New York, who manage the affairs of the society. Their character as to personal integrity, we believe is above question, as in that of the men in Connecticut with whom they are at variance. But when we come to the question of methods, there is room for honest difference of opinion and fair discussion, without any impeachment of character.—*The Hartford Religious Herald.*

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DEALER IN
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Ship Stores, Garden and
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Corner Front and

Sunday Ore

SUNDAY MORNING, JAN

THE OLD YEAR'S BL

I am fading from y
But one draweth
Called the Angel-gu
Of the coming yea

If my gifts and gra
Could you forget
Let the New-Year's
Bless and crown

For we work togeth
He and I are one
Let him end and pe
All I leave undone

I brought Good Des
Though as yet bu
Let the New-Year m
Blossom into Dee

I brought Joy to bri
Many happy days
Let the New-Year's
Turn it into Prais

If I gave you Sickne
If I brought you C
Let him make one
And the other Pra

Where I brought yo
Through his care
It may rise triumph
Into future Streng

If I brought you Pl
All wealth's boun
Shall not the New A
Turn them into A

I gave Health and
Skill to dream an
Let him make them
Work for God and

If I broke your Idol
Showed you they
Let him turn the K
Into heavenly Tre

If I brought Tempt
Let sin die away
Into boundless Pity
For all hearts tha

If your list of Erro
Dark and long ap
Let this new-born
Melt them into T

May you hold this
Dearer than the
So I bless his Futur
While he crowns m

IN MEMORI

Those who have Crossed O
Majority,

THE DEAD OF TH

[illegible] the Fa[illegible], Dr. Hawthorne, the [illegible], Gen. Joseph La[illegible] and other Founders

SILAS G. LOV

[illegible] the first death of any note d [illegible] just closed. He was emplo [illegible] of the O. R. & N. Co. [illegible] of January, by the agent of th [illegible] to the steamer [illegible] miles above that place, [illegible] later in a dying conditi [illegible] where he had tried to [illegible] into Umatilla on a [illegible] but died before he could [illegible] day of the same month, [illegible] Steel, aged 61 years. [illegible] and the father of [illegible] city, and a pioneer of the [illegible] in the great army [illegible] William Lloyd Garrison [illegible] having lived to see his cou [illegible] and no man barred [illegible] ship on account of colo [illegible] to the sleep that ever

JOSEPH E. [illegible]

[illegible] early resident of this [illegible] county for twenty-eight y [illegible] 8th, aged seventy-five y [illegible] to this state, and [illegible] citizen. From the 8th [illegible] died four children of J. [illegible] O. R. & N. Co. at that place) [illegible] J. Hamilton, son of Capt. [illegible] Cascades, died on th [illegible] he was born, after a ling [illegible], aged twenty-one [illegible], daughter of Samuel A. [illegible] at Walla Walla on the 17th, [illegible] of illness. She was [illegible] as one of the swee [illegible] bloomed on Oregon's soil, [illegible] Weston, died Reuben H. [illegible] county. He was born [illegible] Mo., and was about [illegible] was a California pione [illegible] Oregon in the Nez Perce [illegible] wit, he was one of the [illegible] as well as the most lib

REV. GEO. C. CHAN

The first clergyman of any [illegible] ever immigrated into this [illegible] on the 19th, after a lon [illegible]. He was a mini [illegible], born in Vermont in 18[illegible] in 1850. In 1858 he was [illegible] college and was [illegible]. Into whatever he under [illegible] of his earnest life were [illegible] that had never enjoyed [illegible] indomitable pluck kept [illegible] he was preaching at the Dal [illegible] of his sermon gave out [illegible] finish it the book fell from [illegible]. For nearly six [illegible] in the presence of children [illegible] loving words, of friends w [illegible] that had once fallen [illegible] with his children ill, [illegible] with no obligation neglec [illegible] fellow man, this brave [illegible] took up his line of [illegible]. His influence on the [illegible] state will long survive him.

A. B. [illegible]

[illegible] known as "the Old Trap [illegible] and fishing about [illegible] a century, was found [illegible] river on the 11th, having [illegible]. He was about 58 years of [illegible] ascribed to alcoholic [illegible] Louis Spencer, an old [illegible] T., died near La Center, of [illegible]. Walter Thessing, of [illegible], was found dead on [illegible], having died from pulmo [illegible] McEwan, a pioneer of this [illegible] departure on the 28th, at the [illegible], aged 58 years. He was [illegible] California, and had been worth [illegible] various times. He came up [illegible] from Yreka, Cal., to Por [illegible]. Afterwards he laid of [illegible] in Idaho. He was part ow [illegible] wheat ever shipped from [illegible] eventful life was close [illegible], much to the regret of [illegible] good qualities.

ALFRED W. [illegible]

[illegible] known in Portland, was [illegible] machinery of a spice factor [illegible] where he had been employed [illegible] R. Willoughby died on [illegible], aged 71 years. He was [illegible] citizen. On the 5th of [illegible] Prescott, son of the edito [illegible]. On the 14th, at Ore [illegible] Holmes, daughter of [illegible], the first sheriff of Cla [illegible] a gifted woman, full of [illegible] the very rubbish at he [illegible]. Fragile and delicate [illegible] of sickness at a neighbor [illegible] to perform an act of charity [illegible] the frail thread of h [illegible] and "Life dropped [illegible] serene." She was one [illegible], and to our dying hour w [illegible] choked utterances and [illegible] clergyman as he bent ove [illegible] and read "Rock of Ages [illegible] brothers, and her father, wi [illegible] lingers to fill the last m [illegible] life. She died at Ro [illegible] bloomed no fairer or pu

JAMES C. HAWTHORN

On the night of the 13th, ju [illegible] from Salem to East Portland, [illegible] physician and contr [illegible] hospital at East Portland, was [illegible] and died two days later. [illegible] state to spare him. He came [illegible] in 1859, having resided just [illegible]. He was born in Craw [illegible] 1819, and had been a practicing [illegible] years. He held no office [illegible] he was a state senator [illegible] he thought "the post of [illegible]," and while he decline [illegible] wielded great influence in th [illegible] state. His charity was as [illegible] noonday sun. In spite of [illegible] church at East Portland [illegible] noon was not to be had [illegible] and affiliations crowded [illegible] last tribute of homage to [illegible] exemplary citizen. Had [illegible] what would have been in [illegible] his friends, honored by [illegible] political antagonists [illegible] his fellow men, Dr. [illegible] always be green and so wi [illegible] hearts of the people of his

HAMILTON RIC

Father of Judge Rice of this [illegible] from a horse at Roseburg, Fe [illegible] He was 65 years old [illegible] 1853. Mrs. D. M. Gault died [illegible]. She was a native of Was [illegible] daughter of H. M. Humph [illegible] Charles W. Colburn, a railro [illegible] near Texas ferry, W. T., [illegible] C. Barrett, a bookseller and [illegible] of this city, died here on

Died.

PHILADELPHIA, [illegible] May Morris died to-day.

His Last A

BOSTON, Jan. [illegible] The last [illegible] was to veto an ordin [illegible] corporation the exclusive righ [illegible] and telephone wires under [illegible], but the aldermen passed [illegible] the veto.

[illegible] Oregonian.

MORNING, JANUARY 1, 1882.

OLD YEAR'S BLESSINGS.

I am fading from you,
But one draweth near,
Called the Angel-guardian
Of the coming year.

If my gifts and graces
Coldly you forget,
Let the New-Year's Angel
Bless and crown them yet.

For we work together:
He and I are one:
Let him end and perfect
All I leave undone.

I brought Good Desires,
Though as yet but seeds;
Let the New-Year make them
Blossom into Deeds.

I brought Joy to brighten
Many happy days;
Let the New-Year's Angel
Turn it into Praise.

If I gave you Sickness,
If I brought you Care,
Let him make one Patience,
And the other Prayer.

Where I brought you sorrow,
Through his care, at length,
It may rise triumphant
Into future Strength.

If I brought you Plenty,
All wealth's bounteous charms,
Shall not the New Angel
Turn them into Alms?

I gave Health and Leisure,
Skill to dream and plan;
Let him make them nobler—
Work for God and Man.

If I broke your Idols,
Showed you they were dust,
Let him turn the Knowledge
Into heavenly Trust.

If I brought Temptation,
Let sin die away
Into boundless Pity
For all hearts that stray.

If your list of Errors
Dark and long appears,
Let this new-born Monarch
Melt them into Tears.

May you hold this Angel
Dearer than the last,—
So I bless his Future,
While he crowns my Past.

IN MEMORIAM.

[illegible] Crossed Over to the Silent Majority.

[illegible] OF THE YEAR.

[illegible]

[illegible] LOWE

[illegible] note during the year which [illegible] employed at the Umatilla [illegible] and was sent on to [illegible] agent of the company, to [illegible] John Gates, lying [illegible] place. He was found [illegible] condition, on the railroad [illegible] to make a [illegible]. He [illegible] a train sent out for [illegible] could reach there. [illegible] death, in this city, died [illegible] years. He was a native of [illegible] of James and Geo. A. Steel [illegible] of the state. He was allied [illegible] great army of abolitionists, of [illegible] Garrison was the Columbus [illegible] his country free from shore [illegible] from the blessings of [illegible] of color or race, he went [illegible] ever awaits the just.

[illegible] BENTLEY,

[illegible] state, who had lived in [illegible] eight years, died at Lebanon [illegible] years. He came from [illegible] and was generally beloved as [illegible] 8th, to the 11th, at The [illegible] children of J. N. Fordyce (agent of [illegible] place) from scarlet fever. [illegible] of Capt. S. M. Hamilton, of [illegible] died on the 11th in the house [illegible] after a lingering attack of consumption [illegible] years. Mrs. Minnie [illegible] Samuel A. Clarke, of this city, [illegible] the 17th, after a few brief [illegible] born at Salem, and was [illegible] sweetest flowers that had [illegible] soil. On the same day [illegible] H. Baskett, former clerk of [illegible] was born at Fayette, Howard [illegible] about fifty-three years of age [illegible] pioneer of 1848, and came [illegible] mining excitement. Ful [illegible] one of the most genial of [illegible] most liberal of men.

[illegible] CHANDLER,

[illegible] scholastic attainment [illegible] into this state, died at Fores[illegible] a long life of unbroke[illegible] minister of the Bapti[illegible] in 1807, and came to [illegible] was made president of [illegible] and was the life of the inst[illegible] undertook the energy [illegible] were infused. He was [illegible] very good health, [illegible] him up to the last. [illegible] at the Dalles, and at the [illegible] sent a hymn. Before [illegible] from his hands—he w[illegible] years he lived a du[illegible] children who had listened [illegible] who cherished the [illegible] fallen from his poor [illegible] grown and happily [illegible] neglected, either to his [illegible] and gentle soldier [illegible] march for the bet[illegible] the educational system [illegible]

[illegible] SOULE,

[illegible] Trapper," who had be[illegible] Astoria for the past [illegible] dead in his boat. [illegible] having been dead seve[illegible] years of age and his [illegible] About the [illegible] resident of Clarke [illegible] of heart disease, aged [illegible] of Milwaukie, aged [illegible] on the road on [illegible] pulmonary hemorrhage, [illegible] this state, was found [illegible] the East Portland [illegible] was a pioneer of 1849 [illegible] worth a good deal of [illegible] up here in 1853, hav[illegible] Portland inside of [illegible] of the town of [illegible] part owner of the first [illegible] from this state. His [illegible] closed" by his intemper[illegible] respect of those who know [illegible]

[illegible] W. BRIGGS,

[illegible] was crushed to death [illegible] factory in San Francis[illegible] employed since he left Oreg[illegible] on the 31st at Harr[illegible] He was generally esteemed [illegible] 8th of February died [illegible] editor of this paper, [illegible] at Oregon City, died [illegible] daughter of the late Willi[illegible] of Clackamas county. [illegible] full of artistic genius [illegible] at her feet into things [illegible] delicate herself, the slight[illegible] a neighbor's house would [illegible] of charity and sisterly [illegible] thread of her existence snapp[illegible] dropped the distaff from [illegible] one who will always [illegible] lying hour we shall never forg[illegible] and streaming eyes of [illegible] bent over this noble woman [illegible] "Rock of Ages." Beside her [illegible] father, while her aged moth[illegible] the last measure of a Christi[illegible] at Rose Farm, and amid [illegible] or purer rose than she.

[illegible] HAWTHORNE, M. D.

[illegible] 15th, just after his retu[illegible] Portland, Dr. J. C. Hawthorn[illegible] and contractor of the insan[illegible] Portland, was stricken with paral[illegible] later. It was hard for [illegible] He came here from Californ[illegible] just ten years to the land [illegible] in Crawford county, Pa., [illegible] practicing physician just thirty [illegible] no office in Oregon, but in Ca[illegible] state senator. Here he acted [illegible] post of honor is the private [illegible] declined office for himself [illegible] influence in the political affairs [illegible] was as broad as the range of [illegible] In spite of a pouring rain the [illegible] East Portland was crowded so that [illegible] not to be had. People of all ages [illegible] crowded about his bier to pay [illegible] homage to a worthy man and [illegible] citizen. Had he lived, it is hard to [illegible] have been in store for him. Loved [illegible] honored by his party, respected [illegible] antagonists and revered by [illegible] men, Dr. Hawthorne's grave [illegible] green and so will be his memory in [illegible] people of his adopted state.

[illegible] RICE,

[illegible] Rice of this county, was thrown [illegible] Roseburg, Feb. 19, and fractured [illegible] years old and came to Oregon [illegible] Gault died at Pendleton on the [illegible] of Washington county and a [illegible] Humphrey of Washington, [illegible] railroad contractor, was [illegible] W. T., on the 20th. Charles [illegible] and for many years a resi[illegible] died here on the 20th. On the

the night of the 27th, four men were drowned from the steamer [illegible] with the Oregon. On the night of March 2d Hugh Macleay died, well known in business circles. A telegram from New London, Conn., dated March 6th, brought intelligence of the death of Mrs. Benjamin Stark, daughter of Capt. W. Mcallister, a pioneer citizen of Portland, and wife of our fourth U. S. senator. W. W. Francis, manager of the Bank of British Columbia, died of scarlet fever on the 8th. He had risen to his position from a messenger boy in the same employ, and was greatly trusted by his employers. Mrs. Shaw, wife of Hon. J. J. Shaw of Marion county, died at Salem on the 8th, after a long and painful illness, deeply deplored by a host of friends.

WARREN GOODWAN,

a pioneer of 1849, died at Yoncalla valley, Douglas county, March 17, aged 79 years. He was well known and beloved of all who knew him. After good service in the "times that tried men's souls," he passed to his well deserved reward. Dr. F. C. Paine, a well known homeopathic physician, died at Salem, after an illness of several months. Cyrus Polk, who came to Oregon in 1847, and a cousin of the president of the same name, died in Idaho on the 7th of the month. He lived at the Dalles from 1853 until 1877, and was generally respected. James Orton, an old resident of Lane county was killed on the 21st by his team running away and dragging him forward upon a harrow, while at work in his field. He was about 60 years of age and generally respected as a good neighbor. John Holter, of Albany, aged 60 years, died at that place on the 25th. He had been city recorder the year before his death. Jas. B. Thompson, proprietor of the Thompson House, died here on the 4th of April.

G. A. CONE,

Of Butteville, died at that place on the 7th, aged 81 years. For [illegible]-nine years and eight months the old gentleman had lived in that house and done business in that one store. He was born in Vermont and emigrated thence to Iowa in 1839. His good wife had preceded him to the dark ferry nearly twelve years and he was ready to go to meet her. Until within four months of his death he had enjoyed comparatively good health. Mr. Cone had always been a friend to those who were having a hard struggle with adverse fortune and had laid up his treasures in the better land. James Vall, for many years a watchman on the steamship docks, died on the 9th with hemorrhage of the lungs. A lady named Earhardt, while crossing Powder river on a footlog, fell into the stream and was drowned, together with the little daughter of Joseph Lachner, whom she was leading by the hand.

GEN. JOSEPH LANE,

The last surviving general of the Mexican war (except Gen. Patterson, of Philadelphia, who has since died) ended his days at Roseburg on the 19th of April, aged 80 years. This man's death was deplored by everybody throughout the state and Washington territory, for he was a bas-relief in American history. Born in an obscure and unprogressive county in North Carolina, he emigrated to Indiana when a boy and grew up a steamboatman on the "Father of Waters." In 1846 he commanded a brigade in the Mexican war, and enrolled his name side by side with those of Scott, Taylor, Worth, Wool and Hunter. It was there he acquired the sobriquet of the "Marion of Mexico," which accompanies his name into the history of a republic whose birth was almost coeval with his own. In 1848 the territory of Oregon was organized and Lane appointed its first governor. He marched across the continent to Southern California in company with

COL. JOSEPH MEEK,

And reached Oregon City March 2, 1849, having taken his turn at the oars in pulling the boat which conveyed him from Astoria. From that hour to the moment of his death his name and fame were part and parcel of Oregon. He was delegate to congress, and afterwards a United States senator, and, believing that a public servant should be above making his vote a vehicle of plunder and speculation, he came back from the senate a poor man. His sons all fell below him in force of character. Nat had his enterprise and love of steamboat life; John his love of military glory and the music of artillery; Lafayette his courtly grace and love of the forum; Simon his passion for the chase and his devotion at the shrine of nature in the trackless woods. But the whole of them together could not rival the gaunt and colossal figure that shall stand in the corridor of our hearts' temple until morning's latest blush shall fade upon the blue tablet of the deep. Silent hero! the echoes of your footsteps linger in the paths of a people's progress, while the founder of the blessings they enjoy has passed into that august presence before which the voice of praise grows mute and the tongue of envy upbraids in vain.

DONALD C. PARRISH,

Telegraph operator at Des Chutes bridge, was killed near Celilo, by falling backwards from a flat car, on the 25th, and his remains sent to Port Townsend for interment. J. W. Robb, a young and energetic attorney, of Astoria, was shot dead by J. G. Robeson, fisherman of that place, on the 26th. On the 27th at St. Vincent's hospital, died Capt. James H. Gist, pioneer steamboatman, who was as familiar with the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, as he was with the Willamette and Columbia. His fatal disease was consumption. On the 30th of the month [illegible] ten days after her arrival here from New York, died the wife of Bishop Paddock, of Washington territory. Her life had been one of pure christianity and her death only added another to the angel host. She died far from her kindred but Heaven is no longer journey from Oregon than it is from New York.

CAPT. J. A. PENNELL,

Well known as a veteran coasting master in the Coos and Umpqua trades, was drowned on Yaquina bar by the upsetting of a small boat, on the 29th of April. On the 1st of May intelligence was received that H. G. Ball, mayor of Salinas City, Cal., and a former resident of Portland, had been burned to death. C. D. Burkhardt, of Albany, died on the 8th. He arrived in this state in 1840 and resided in Linn county for nearly thirty-five years. He was buried with full Masonic ceremonies. Mrs. J. G. LaRocque, of Oregon City, who arrived here in 1850, died at her daughter's residence in this city on the 20th, of heart disease. Mrs. A. D. Helman, of Ashland, one of the pioneer wives of the Umpqua valley, died on the 22d at Ashland, after a residence of 29 years in Oregon. Frederick W. Goddard, of this city, and Robert Lee, mate of the steamer Wide West, both died here on the 5th of June. Herbert N. Northrup, son of E. J. Northrup, died June 6th, aged 24 years. He was a true son of the webfoot state and a very graceful writer. His graceful contributions to these columns have been already greatly missed. Mrs. C. O Godley, of Albany, who came to this state in 1853, died at that place on the 11th. The same day Loren B. Hastings, one of the founders of Portland, died at Port Townsend, W. T., at which place he had resided nearly twenty years.

GEN. JOEL PALMER

Died on the 9th of June, at Dayton, Yamhill county, aged seventy years. With the single exception of Gen. Joseph Lane, no man has died in this state during the past decade whose personal character and history was so closely interwoven with the annals of Oregon. He was born in the British province of Canada, but removed to the Empire State during his boyhood, removing thence to Indiana in 1840, and in 1845 he emigrated to Oregon. The following year he crossed the plains again, and in 1847 again made the weary westward march in command of a company of men whose intrepid spirits will animate the souls of Oregon's sons for centuries beyond us. Among them were Judge Grim, Joseph C. Geer and Chris Taylor. Arriving at the Yamhill river, he laid off the town site of Dayton. He was general of the volunteer forces of Oregon during the Cayuse war, and afterwards superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon. In 1870 he was defeated for governor of Oregon by L. F. Grover. Gen. Palmer was a positive man in everything, and was the personification of sincerity and honesty. It is hard to say if ever a man lived within her borders whose character so signally exemplified him as a representative man of the state.

"Go to your sculptured tombs, ye Great,
In a' the tinsel trash o' state!
But by thy honest turf I'll wait,
Thou man o' worth!
And weep the ae best fellow's fate
E'er lay in earth."

RICHARD WHITE.

A pioneer of Portland the man by whose enterprise the St. Charles Hotel was built died in San Francisco on the 19th. Mrs. Philothela Elkins, wife of Hon. Luther Elkins, died at Lebanon on the 16th, aged 75 years. She had resided at Lebanon just twenty-eight years. Benjamin Cornelius, a pioneer resident of Washington county, on the night of the Fourth of July, was shot in front of the Esmond Hotel in a street fight with his son-in-law, J. C. Powers. He was a man of generous impulses and did many a good turn for poor men during his lifetime. Mrs. I. N. Smith, of Linn county, died at her residence, 12 miles from Albany, on the 4th. She came to Oregon in 1852, being then about sixteen years old. John Douglas, a veteran of the war of 1812, died at the house of Thomas Buoy in Powell's valley, aged 83 years. He was the old man who rode alone in a carriage through our streets during the Fourth of July celebration of 1878, the sole survivor of the era of Old Hickory. Mrs. Mary Fitzpatrick, an old resident of this city, died on the 16th, after a lingering illness.

RALPH NESMITH COOK,

Son of Vincent and O. L. Cook was drowned at the Clifton fishery on the 9th, aged four years. Of all the faces that had vanished during the seven months that elapsed since the writer had left Portland, none was brighter than the sunlit face of the riotous, laughing baby whose sweet voice was hushed beneath the strong current that bore him seaward. A few nights ago we saw a card on which the unerring pencil of Towne had traced the features of the frolicking, joyous child; and the same sweet smile was there, to recall the ever joyous memories of the little one that died. The honest, manly little face, with its great frank blue eyes the guilty parted lips that rang forth peals of laughter like a chime of twelve; and the little hand, that will never clasp ours again on earth, may it serve to beckon us to a better home in the realm beyond the stars.

FRANCIS VINTON,

[illegible] physician, died at the Ainsworth house on the 13th, [illegible] hemorrhage of the bowels. He was a son of Rev. [illegible] Vinton, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Mrs. Jane Dobbins [illegible] at Rainier on the 16th, aged 63 years. She had [illegible] in Columbia county just thirty years and [illegible] the mother-in-law of George T. Myers, of this [illegible] Rev. James Worth, a Presbyterian minister, [illegible] 82 years, died at Halsey. He came to Oregon [illegible] 1852 and had done yeoman service in the worship [illegible] the Lord. On the second day of August, at Salem, [illegible] Bishop Erastus O. Haven, of the Methodist [illegible] Episcopal church, aged 60 years. His ailment was a [illegible] congestive chill, and at his own request, made just [illegible] prior to his death, he was buried in the Lee Mission cemetery, at Salem. On the 3d at Astoria, died [illegible] Stone, superintendent of the Occident Packing [illegible] Company, generally esteemed as a prompt business [illegible] and a most excellent citizen. On the same day [illegible] Soda Springs

GEN. MART. V. BROWN,

[illegible] of pulmonary consumption at Snowden

Springs, Lane county. He was a native of Wisconsin, and came to Oregon in 1865, working as a compositor on the Daily Herald. He bought an interest in the Albany Democrat the next year. In 1874 he was elected state printer on the democratic ticket, and in 1876 was delegate to the national democratic convention which nominated Samuel J. Tilden for the presidency. In 1879 his health began to fail, and he declined slowly and painfully until his sufferings were terminated by death, ere he scarcely reached 40 years of age. His aged mother, who returned to her early home in Wisconsin, has since died. Mr. Brown left a wife but no children, and was buried with highest Masonic honors.

C. M. [illegible]

At one time a member of the police force, died on the 8th, of paralysis. He was 39 years of age, and the same day Theodore Potts, engineer of the steamer Gold Dust, was drowned near The Dalles. W. C. Talbot, of the firm of Pope & Talbot, the largest manufacturers of lumber on the Pacific coast, died suddenly on board the steamship Columbia at Astoria, aged 62 years. On the 8th, Harold Sansbury was drowned at Celilo, where he was agent of the O. R. & N. Co., by the capsizing of a sailboat. He was 24 years of age, and leaves a wife and child. On the 13th, at Pine Tree rapids, on Snake river, died Capt. Thos. J. Stump, the greatest steamboat pilot that ever saw the Pacific. He was standing in the pilot house and fell dead from heart disease. He was the only pilot that ever held two continuous sets of pilots' licenses from San Francisco to the head of navigation on the San Joaquin, Sacramento and Feather rivers, a total distance of 824 miles. He had run higher up Snake river than "any other man," and was always seeking the post of danger. After thirty years of excitement and peril, he has rung his "quitting bell" on the river of life and moored his boat in the harbor of eternal rest.

S. HOLDEN,

Well known in this city and Astoria, was drowned at Ilwaco on the 14th, being carried out by the undertow. Dr. A. M. Belt died at Independence, Polk Co., on the 18th, aged 76 years. He had resided in Oregon upwards of a quarter century and was revered as a most conscientious physician and an honorable man. When Hawthorne was taken Belt was left; but with both taken away in one short year the medical fraternity of Oregon is indeed bereaved. Dispatches from Arizona dated on the 21st announced the killing of George Daly, a mining superintendent, formerly a printer on the local papers of this city. Capt. William Collins, county judge of Skamania Co. W. T., but for many years a resident of East Portland, died at Collins' Landing on the 29th, aged 63 years. Joseph C. Geer, the oldest member of the Oregon Pioneers, died at his home near Butteville on the 30th, aged 85 years. He was born on the Connecticut river and came to Oregon from Illinois in 1847. He was three times married and may be truthfully called a founder of three states, Ohio, Illinois and Oregon. Of his busy life, extending over four-score years, over sixty were spent on the frontiers of civilization. He was a great-hearted christian in every sense of the term and though blind for years on earth, his eyes awoke to the beauties of a heavenly morning.

A. D. SHELBY,

Son-in-law of Gen. Joseph Lane, died September 2, after a painful illness of nearly a year, aged 54. He was at one time a prosperous merchant, but reverses of fortune overtook him. Rev. N. Starr died the same day at Springfield, Lane county, after a residence of 28 years in the state, during which time he preached in nearly every church from Pendleton to Ashland. On the 13th, James A. Smith, former clerk of this county, but a hopeless imbecile from drink, was shot dead at the Ross Island boat house, by Frank Howard, who has since been sent to the penitentiary for it. E. M. Plamondon, pioneer of Salem, died at that place on the 15th, aged 60 years; and on the same day, E. S. Griffith of LaGrande, died at Stockton, Cal., whither he had gone for his health. On the 18th, at Roseburg, died Arabella, wife of Hon. Jas. F. Watson and daughter of W. L. Flint, of the former place. The same day a telegram from Denver to W. Reid of the Scotch bank, announced the death of the Earl of Airlie, who was well known in connection with railroad and financial enterprises in this state. Jacob Kaderly, clerk at the Esmond Hotel, died on the 30th of typhoid fever, aged 26 years.

MRS. ELIZABETH JOHNSON

A pioneer of 1846, died near Silverton, Marion county, in the fore part of the month, aged 70 years. Mrs. A. South, residing near Lebanon, died on the 3d, aged 80 years. Dr. A. F. Foley, proprietor of the well-known Foley springs on the McKenzie river, died at Corvallis on the 1st, aged 90 years. He had been an active man until within three months of his death. He came to Oregon in 1852, and during the Indian war of 1853-54 resided at Coos bay, where he turned out and helped to fight the redskins with all the ardor of a boy. Oct. 24th the wife of councilman J. B. Keller died in this city. Miss Carolina Briggs was drowned in the Calapooia river near Albany on the 24th. George W. Hou, a carpenter, residing in East Portland, died on the 28th, from paralysis of the brain. Mrs. Gray, mother of Mrs. Irving Carothers, died on the 25th at Canemah, aged 90 years. She was a resident of Clackamas county for 25 years, and weighed 300 pounds at the time of her death.

D. B. MARX,

A young lawyer who had recently come here from California was the first death in November. He died of nervous prostration. A. L. Walden, a pioneer of Southern Oregon and several times a member of the legislature from Josephine county, died at Kerbyville, on the 1st, aged 51 years. Mrs. Polly Whitlow, aged 81, died at Lafayette on the 7th. She was one of the immigrants of 1850. Nathan Robinson, of Gervais, Marion county, died on the 13th, at that place aged 71 years. He came to Oregon in 1840 and located his donation claim on what is now the model stock ranch of Oregon—the Reedville farm of Washington county. He was a man of great force of character and one of the most practical farmers that ever aid the foundation of any young state. Chas. Dohee, an old resident of Corvallis, died at that place on the 10th, aged 63 years. Geo. S. Underwood, a carpenter, fell dead of heart disease, in this city, on the 15th. Mrs. Callistor Finn, who had resided near Oregon City for 25 years, died at that place on the 16th, aged 77 years. Charles Baker fell dead of heart disease, at the Metropolis hotel, on the 21st, aged 25 years.

SIMON LANE,

Youngest brother of the "Hero of Buena Vista," died on the 14th near Roseburg, aged 69 years. Peter Grant, of Astoria, was drowned at that place on the 28th. George Maxwell, well known to all early residents of Portland as "Kanaka George," died on the 30th of cancer of the stomach. He came here when a boy, in a vessel consigned to Leonard & Green, who had just moved to this city from Astoria. Maxwell filled the position of assistant chief engineer of the Portland fire department for the past year, with marked ability, and was a man of a great deal of personal courage. His funeral was an imposing spectacle. G. W. Teller, of Polk county, died at Salem on the 29th, under circumstances causing the belief that he had been poisoned. Carter Davidson, an old resident of Buena Vista, Polk county, died there on the 30th, aged 72 years.

FARMER GRAY'S WIFE,

On the 8th day of December, at her home on Clatsop Plains, died Mrs. Mary A. Gray, wife of the historian of Oregon and mother of four of the leading steamboat captains. This noble christian woman arrived here with her husband in 1838, the third white woman in this vast wilderness. Forty-three years of pioneer life had won for her the respect of the great and drawn towards her with irresistible magnetism the hearts of the lowly. Cherished with fondest love by all who met her, she passed to her long-deferred reward amid the tears and prayers of a legion of mourners, leaving behind her the record of a spotless life for the future wives and mothers of Oregon to emulate:

"'Rock of ages, cleft for me,'
Sung above a coffin lid;
Underneath, all restfully.
All life's joys and sorrows hid,
Nevermore, O, storm tossed soul!
Nevermore from wind or tide,
Nevermore from billows roll,
Wilt thou need thyself to hide,
Could the sightless, sunken eyes,
Closed beneath the soft gray hair,
Could the mute and stiffened lips
Move again in pleading prayer,
Still, aye, still, the words would be—
'Let me hide myself in thee.'"

JOSEPH GALE,

One of the three commissioners upon whom devolved the provisional government of Oregon just prior to its organization as a territory in 1848, died at his home on Eagle creek, Union county, on the 10th of December, aged about 80 years. He came to Oregon in 1834 with Captain Nathaniel Wyett, at the same time with Rev. Jason Lee. In 1841 he was foreman on the work of building a schooner of forty tons burthen, and he was the last survivor of the little party of men who laid the foundation of Oregon's commerce. After she was finished he ran her several trips to San Francisco or Yerba Buena, as it was then called. In 1843 he was chosen one of an executive committee of three, Alanson Beers and David Hill being the other two. The writer met the old pioneer at the Union races in July, 1880, and listened with pleasure to his reminiscences of Capt. John H. Couch and other founders of our great state. He lived a life of ill-requited toil, while men of less energy and courage got rich. *Schlaf wohl, gut freund!*

And now comes one J. P. Webster and claims to have composed the music of that hymn *in propria persona*; that is, to have written it hymn-self. As Latin quotations are obscure, I translate this for the benefit of several personal friends, among them Mr. Hymns the printer, and Psalm Moreland, the reporter. This Webster now disputes with Sankey, the Ira-scible, the honor of having written the song referred to. Perhaps injustice may have been done in other quarters to Mr. Webster. Is he not the author of Webster's dictionary and the Hulsemann letter as well? Perhaps it was he and not poor old "Black Dan" who delivered the oration on unveiling the Bunker Hill monument. And, oh horrible! Perhaps it was he who killed Dr Parkman.

This thing ought to be settled, however, before any more men are permitted to die and mingle their clay with the sands of Lone Fir. I object to this song being sung over any more inwardly cremated drunkards, or to Jack Knott's collecting any more ferriage on backs and hearses, until the authorship is satisfactorily determined. If Sankey and Webster will both come out and plead guilty to the larceny of a dead man's minims, crotchets and semiquavers, then I will sign satisfaction as the attorney of the corpse. Sankey will forgive Webster, Moore will forgive Sankey, and may heaven forgive the whole outfit.

FIRE ALARMS IN 1881.

During the year past Portland has not been visited by a serious fire, and the aggregate losses are under $20,000. Alarms were as numerous as in former years, but in no case was a fire allowed to spread beyond the limit it had reached when the department got to work. Providing horses for two companies during the summer proved a wise measure, and saved their expense many times over. The department has been well managed by Chief Engineer Thos. A. Jordan, who retires to-day, and all the firemen are to be praised for zealous work during the year.

JANUARY.

7—Three's bell, 3 P. M., Morrison street, bet. Front and First, no service; cause incendiarism.
27—2:30 A. M., box 7, false alarm.

FEBRUARY.

11—8:30 P. M., box 6, false alarm.
15—8 P. M., box 6, furniture store of Allen & Eamblen, Madison, bet. First and Second, loss $1100, insurance $[illegible]; cause by explosion of lamp; 15 minutes' service.
27—6 A. M., box 6, rekindling of fire of 15th, [illegible] minutes service.

MARCH.

1—4:30 A. M., Sherlock's block, Second, bet. Stark and Oak; no service; incendiarism.
4—12:30 A. M., box 6, vacant house, Leob Vial owner, cor. Front and Clay, loss $200, no insurance; 30 minutes' service; incendiarism.
12—8:15 P. M., box 14, First, bet. Oak and Pine, burning flue.
13—5 P. M., box 14, Washington street, burning flue.
18—5 P. M., box 13, Front, bet. Stark and Washington, fur store of Kahn Bros., loss $2500, insurance $[illegible]; 30 minutes' service; defective flue.
20—12:30 A. M., box 11, saloon cor. Second and Stark, loss $[illegible], insurance $[illegible]; 20 minutes' service; defective flue.
2[illegible]—[illegible] P. M., box 6, Third, bet. Columbia and Clay, vacant dwelling, Ladd & Tilton owners, loss $250; 10 minutes' service; incendiarism.
2[illegible]—[illegible] P. M., box 14, burning rubbish of fire of 18th, no service.

APRIL.

25—6:30 A. M., box 12, dock foot of Morrison, Ladd & Tilton owners, loss $250, insurance $400, caused by high water floating lime; 40 minutes' service.

MAY.

1—4 P. M., box 14, cor. First and Oak, Italian restaurant, loss $[illegible], insurance $[illegible]; 10 minutes' service; spark from flue.
[illegible]—5 P. M., Three's bell, dwelling, Fifth, bet. Washington and Alder, Mrs. Failing owner, loss $75, insurance $[illegible]; 10 minutes' service; spark from flue.
10—8:30 A. M., box 12, dwelling Fourth, between Alder and Morrison, Holliday & Halsey owners, loss $2300, insurance $1000; 40 minutes' service; defective flue.
10—10 A. M., box 21, Morrison, between Third and Fourth, loss $8, insurance $200; 5 minutes' service, brand from previous fire.
14—8 P. M., box 15, Portland hotel; damage nominal.
14—7:30 P. M., box 7, false alarm.
15—10 A. M., box 6, American Exchange hotel, Front, between Jefferson and Madison, loss $82, insurance $800; 30 minutes' service; defective flue.

JUNE.

5—3 A. M., box 5, vacant dwelling, corner Third and Mill, loss $150; 30 minutes' service; incendiarism.
11—3:30 P. M., box 10, dwelling Fourth, between C and D, John Marshall owner, loss $100, insurance $2500; no service; defective flue.
16—2 P. M., box 7, dwelling corner Sixth and Main, Jos. Buchanan owner, loss $100, insurance $500; 30 minutes' service; defective flue.
18—4:30 A. M., Three's bell, dwelling of Carrie Bradley, Third, between Yamhill and Taylor, loss $60, insurance $1400; no service; lamp exploding.
21—4:30 A. M., box 6, three frame buildings, First, between Madison and Main, Holbrook & Love owners, loss $6500, insurance $5500; one hour's service; cause unknown.
28—2:15 A. M., box 14, coffee house, corner First and Pine, loss $90, insurance $100; one minute's service; cause unknown.
28—10:30 P. M., box 21, corner Fifth and Morrison, damage nominal; no service; spark from bonfire.

JULY.

4—2:15 P. M., box 21, dwelling corner W. Park and Morrison, J. R. Bennett owner, loss $100, insurance $1200; 15 minutes' service; fire cracker.
4—7:30 P. M., box 21, storehouse, Alder, bet. Fifth and Sixth, J. R. Garrison owner, loss $150; 20 minutes' service; supposed incendiarism.
5—7:30 P. M., box 16, dwelling, G, bet. Seventh and E. Park, Mrs. Norton owner, loss $100, insurance $300; no service; fire crackers.
5—11:15 P. M., box 6, 3 buildings, First, bet. Main and Madison, loss $5500, insurance $3000; 2 hours' service; incendiarism.
14—3:15 P. M., box 12, water closet, Alder, bet. Third and Fourth; 5 minutes' service; incendiarism.
15—7 A. M., box 12, water closet, Morrison, bet. Second and Third; 10 minutes' service; incendiarism.
15—9 P. M., box 6, cor. First and Salmon; no service; incendiarism.
18—2 P. M., box 6, dwelling occupied by Dan Murphy, cor. Second and Madison, loss $600, insurance $1600; 20 minutes' service; spark from a flue.
20—11 P. M., box 6, roof cor. First and Jefferson; 1 minute's service.
24—10:45 P. M., box 12; false alarm.
24—10:30 P. M., box 6, 5 buildings, First, bet. Columbia and Jefferson, loss $6000, insurance $18,000; 2½ hours' service; cause unknown.
25—11 P. M., box 12; false alarm.
25—1 P. M., box 16, First and G, mill, sash and door factory, Holliday & Halsey owners, loss $400, insurance $5000; 2 hours' service; spark getting.

AUGUST.

2—3 P. M., box 12; false alarm.
9—3 P. M., Two's bell, cor. Third and B, bed on fire in boarding house, loss $30, insurance $300; no service; cause unknown.
13—8:15 P. M., First, bet. Madison and Jefferson, hay shed, loss $10; 10 minutes' service; incendiarism.
15—2 P. M., box 4, 2 dwellings, Mead, bet. Second and Third, loss $2200, insurance $1250; 40 minutes' service; defective flue.
20—3 P. M., box 14, cor. First and Oak, restaurant, loss $50; 5 minutes' service; spark from flue.
22—11:15 P. M., box 6, cor. Front and Montgomery, sidewalk and fence, loss $20; 15 minutes' service.
29—8:30 P. M., box 21, cor. Fifth and Alder, Baptist church, loss nominal; incendiarism; no service.

SEPTEMBER.

2—10:15 P. M., box 6, fire cor. Front and Columbia, 5 frame buildings owned by C. Francis and M. F. Mulkey, loss $5500, insurance $4000; 3 hours' service.
5—3:30 P. M., box 21, Alder, bet. Fifth and Sixth; incendiary; loss nominal; no service.
6—10:15 P. M., box 9, Ninth and C, vacant dwelling, loss $[illegible]; incendiary; 20 minutes' service.
8—8 P. M., box 21, Fifth, bet. Washington and Stark, dwelling, loss nominal; incendiary; 5 minutes' service.
9—3:15 P. M., box 9, Sixth and C, vacant house owned by Peter Deituff, loss $250; incendiary; 30 minutes' service.
13—9 P. M., box 15, Third, bet. D and C, occupied by R. Dawson, loss $50, insurance $800; lamp explosion; no service.

OCTOBER.

6—6:15 P. M., box 6, cor. Front and Taylor, L. Wagner & Co's grocery store, loss $4500, insurance $7000; lamp explosion; 15 minutes' service.
7—8 P. M., box 4; false alarm.
8—11 P. M., box 21, Fourth bet. Alder and Washington, James Hopkins' boarding house, loss nominal; incendiary; no service.
4—1:15 A. M., box 12, Fourth, bet. Morrison and Yamhill, loss nominal; incendiary; no service.
12—1 P. M., box 4, cor. Front and Sherman, G. H. Hines' residence, loss $1500, insurance $800; defective flue; 40 minutes' service.
13—9 P. M., box 13; false alarm.
24—9 P. M., box 11, Seventh and Oak, dwelling occupied by Edward Failing, loss $15, insurance $3500; defective flue; no service.
30—2:30 A. M., box 6, First, bet. Madison and Jefferson, hay shed, loss $15; incendiary; 5 minutes' service.

NOVEMBER.

10—7 P. M., box 21; false alarm.
24—4 A. M., box 15, First and C; flue; no service.
29—4 P. M., box 6, Fourth and Jefferson; flue; no service.

DECEMBER.

2—11 A. M., box 6, Morrison, near Twelfth, E. C. Bronaugh's residence, loss $40, insurance $1500; defective flue; no service.
5—2 P. M., box 8; false alarm.
6—8 P. M., box 15; false alarm.
10—2 A. M., box 15, O. R. & N. Co's building, Front and D, loss $150, insurance $10,000; defective flue; no service.
19—8 P. M., box 13, Front, bet. Stark and Washington, clothing store of Blumenthal & Co., loss $1150, insurance $5000; cause unknown; 10 minutes' service.

TIDES.

What is Known of the Rise and Fall of the Ocean.

These phenomena have, in all ages, excited curiosity, and in many instances they have produced wonder at their extraordinary height and fury. It is related of the soldiers of Alexander the Great, who were natives of the Mediterranean shores, that when they reached the confines of the Indian ocean, and saw its waters rolling up to a great height, and then flowing back twice every day, they became alarmed, and attributed the phenomena to a special interposition of the deities of the country which they had invaded. Various remarkable theories have been advanced regarding the tides. Many of these are truly so absurd that it is hardly worth while to refer to them. Persons find it difficult to understand why the tides are higher at one time than at another, and why they rise to the height of sixty feet in the Bay Fundy; forty feet in the ports of Bristol, England, and St. Malo, France; and only rise to a few feet in New York and other places, while they are scarcely perceptible in the Baltic and other seas. Descartes was the first philosopher who advanced the theory that the tides were due to the influence of the moon, but Newton was the first to work out the problem, and discovered the true cause. Descartes believed the moon acted on the waters of the ocean by pressure; Newton demonstrated that it acted on the ocean by attraction; that instead of pressing the waters it rolled them up directly under it, and also its antipodes at the same time, thus producing two tides every day. The tides are attractions of both the sun and the moon. If the earth had no moon the attraction of the sun would produce two tides every day, but their ebb and flow would take place at the same hour, not varying as they do. These tides would also be much smaller than those of the moon. Although the mass of the sun is greater than that of the moon, and though attraction is in proportion to the mass, yet it is also inversely as the square of the distance. As the sun, therefore, is four hundred times more distant than the moon, the attraction of the waters of the sea toward the sun is found to be about three times less than those of the moon. There are really two ocean tides—the lunar and the solar but the latter is absorbed by the former, which is wholly observable in respect to the time, the solar only as it influences the height of the tidal wave. That caused by the moon is three times greater than that caused by the sun, and it follows the moon's motion around the earth, rising and falling every twelve hours, and each succeeding tide later by three-quarters of an hour than the preceding one, exactly in accordance with the positions of the moon, or, as is commonly called, its rising and setting.

PORTLAND'S GROWTH.

Detailed Statement of Buildings Erected During the Past Year.

TOTAL VALUE OF IMPROVEMENTS $1,150,075.

Large Increase over the Handsome Showing of 1880.—Description of the Principal Business Blocks and Residences.

The wealth of Portland was permanently increased last year by the construction of buildings valued at over $1,150,075, an increase of $268,355 over the value of buildings erected in 1880.

Among the edifices worthy of particular mention are: The three story brick building on the northwest corner of First and Columbia, for Mr. W. S. Ladd. Special pains were taken by the architect, Mr. Justus Krumbein, to make the building equal if not superior in point of strength to any in the city. Resting on a heavy and substantial stone foundation with broad concrete footings, braced by lateral partitions and bonded with iron, it promises to stand when Portland shall have reached half a million population, and THE OREGONIAN a circulation of 50,000. The building is of modern gothic style and all the external ornamentation being as far as possible made out of non-combustible materials, such as galvanized iron and stucco work. The first floor is divided into four stores with a cellar and woodshed to each. The second story is laid out in dwellings after the "French flat" system; two broad front and two rear staircases, affording convenient and ample exit in case of fire. Each of the four dwellings on this floor is entirely separate from the other and consists of a parlor, dining room, kitchen and pantry two bedrooms, bath room and necessary closets. Woodsheds for each family are in the rear of the building. The third story has a separate entrance on Columbia street and is laid out in single and suites of rooms for hotel purposes. The outside dimensions of the building are 60 by 100 feet and the total cost is about $40,000.

The Portland Seamen's Bethel, a three story brick building, occupies a commanding position, corner of Third and D streets. The money required for its construction $12,000, was raised by the indefatigable efforts of Chaplain R. S. Stubbs. A full description of the edifice has been published before in these columns. It is a monument to Portland's charity, a credit to the Christian gentleman who devotes his life to the amelioration of the condition of sea-faring men, and a lasting ornament to the city. Mr. Krumbein was the architect.

Among the more noticeable residences erected under the direction of Mr. K., were the following:

Mr. Geo. W. James on block 176 Couch's addition, costing $12,000; Dr. Chas. Logus, corner 8th and F, costing $5500; Mr. J. Brandt, corner 8th and Washington, costing $6000; all handsome structures of modern design, excellent finish and latest conveniences.

Mr. George W. Weidler's residence on the corner of L and Eighteenth streets, costing $16,000, is a prominent improvement in that part of the city. It contains 17 finished rooms, besides pantries and bath rooms, the building being two stories with an attic, semi-gothic in style, finished inside in Eastlake patterns. The porches and roof lines are elegant features. For water tanks, stable and other improvements on his grounds, Mr. Weidler has expended about $9000 more, and has one of the many fine homes of Portland. His buildings were designed by and erected under the superintendence of W. H. Williams as architect.

C. P. Bacon's residence, on the same block with that of Mr. Weidler, cost $10,000; is two stories in height, with an attic; contains eight finely finished rooms, and is a neat and tasteful structure. W. H. Williams, architect. Messrs. R. and I. Jacobs have built from designs by the same architect, two residences, on the block bounded by West Park, Hall, Eighth and Montgomery streets, which are not quite finished, but when completed will be two of the handsomest buildings in the city. The style is Italian; 12 finished rooms in each; those on the first floor being done in hardwood, of beautiful finish. The hall and stairway are circular, being lighted through a dome filled with highly decorated stained glass. All doors on the first floor are sliding. The kitchen is finished in ash, the dining room and library in oak and oak burl, with mantle and sideboard in the same. The rest of the woodwork on the main floor is in walnut and rosewood—stairway and hall in the same with mahogany intermixed. The porches are spacious and elegant. The cost of these fine residences will be about $40,000. The site is one of the best in Portland, and the Jacobs Brothers may well feel a pride in their splendid houses.

W. S. Wallace has built during the year one of the finest houses of its kind in the country. It is located on Tenth street, between Salmon and Taylor, is two stories, with 12 finished rooms, all matchless to color both in furniture and permanent fixtures. On the first floor all the mantles are in hard wood, elegantly worked and finished, two of them with stained glass windows above them shelves, with subjects from the poets. The mantles on the second floor of slate and iron, and are also finely finished. The staircase is in walnut and walnut burl. W. H. Williams, architect.

Sylvester Pennoyer's residence, Williams, architect, corner West Park and Morrison, contains 13 finished rooms, is two stories in height, with basement and attic. The dining room and pantries are finished in hard woods, the staircase in oak and primavera wood, and lighted by stained glass lights. The second story hall is also lighted by a beautiful stained glass window with aurora subject. The plumbing in Mr. Pennoyer's residence is regarded as the most perfect of any house in the city. The whole building is a model of its kind, and has been duplicated several times on account of the merits of its plan.

The three-story business block of Capt. John C. Ainsworth, corner of Third and Oak streets, is one hundred feet square and was erected under the supervision of Mr. Clinton Day, an architect of San Francisco. The basement and area walls are of stone, resting on concrete one foot thick. Partition walls of the stores are brick with the same construction to the top of the fire walls. All the cornices, belt courses and ornamentation above the first story are galvanized iron and white metal. The bank block will be heated by furnaces with a system of ventilation which provides for the introduction of fresh air and expulsion of heated and foul gases. The building is supplied with an elevator. Power is furnished by a hydraulic engine supplied with water from an accumulator into which the same is pumped from a tank in the basement. The water is carried to the same tank after exhaust from the hydraulic engine. The pump is run by a gas engine with slide bell, acting automatically and governed by the height of water in the accumulator. The block contains a bank (the corner room), three stores and thirty offices, besides fuel rooms and lavatories. The banking room is finished in black walnut and is fitted up with one burglar-proof coin vault and three fire-proof vaults. The floors of the bank and of each vestibule are of tile. Cost of construction, exclusive of bank fittings, is $85,000. Nearly all the offices have been leased, but the stores have not yet been offered for rent. Capt. Ainsworth's block is the best building of its class in Portland.

The largest and handsomest residence erected during the year, is that of Hon. J. N. Dolph, on the block bounded by Fifth, Sixth, Jefferson and Columbia streets, costing $50,000. It contains twenty-two rooms, all finished in oak and black walnut, and its interior arrangement is superb. Mr. H. W. Cleaveland of San Francisco, was the architect.

The addition to Cosmopolitan block on Front street, between Stark and Oak, 100x190 feet, owned by Messrs. Reed and Failing, and the addition to Union block, corner of Second and Stark, owned by Mr. Henry Failing, make the former the most substantial and the latter the most ornamental business block in the city.

Following is a detailed statement of buildings erected and other permanent improvements to the city, not including street improvements, which amount to $283,38[illegible]:

J. Brandt, two-story residence, cor. Eighth and Washington	$6,000
Geo. V. James, two-story residence, cor. Sixteenth and J	12,000
Thos. Tierney, residence, cor. Fourteenth and G	2,000
Nicholas Leuthold, two-story residence, cor. Twentieth and F	1,800
P. J. Martin, bus. block, cor. Third and Ash	5,000
Hirstel Bros., two-story residence, cor. Lownsdale and Taylor	5,000
E. F. Albright, two-story residence, Eleventh bet. Taylor and Salmon	4,000
Chas. Logus, two-story residence, cor. N. Eighth and F	5,500
E. Quackenbush, addition to residence, Eleventh bet. Main and Madison	4,600
A. Bundschuh, two-story residence, W. Park bet. E and F	3,000
German School Ass'n, completing school house, cor. Ninth and Morrison	1,400
C. H. Woodard, add. to residence, cor. Eleventh and Madison	3,000
Wm. Druck, two-story res., cor. First and Lincoln	3,000
Seamen's Bethel, cor. Third and D	12,000
W. S. Ladd, brick bus. block cor. First and Columbia	40,000
Mann & Hardenburg, brick bus. block, Morrison, bet. Third and Fourth	10,000
Sing Youk & Ah Foo, brick bus. block, Second, bet. Washington and Alder	9,000
Reed & Failing, brick bus. block, Front, bet. Stark and Oak	48,000
O. R. & N. Co., extension of offices, cor. Front and D	3,500
N. P. R. R. Co., fitting offices, Front bet. C and D	6,000
H. Y. Thompson, add'n to res., cor. Fourth and Harrison	1,100
Wm. Honeyman, add. to res., Taylor, bet. Ninth and Tenth	600
Mrs. D. Logan, res., Fifth, bet. Stark and Oak	2,400
W. W. Spaulding, add. to res., Seventh, bet. Yamhill and Taylor	500
Mrs. L. Story, two-story res., cor. Seventh and D	4,400
E. C. Bronaugh, two-story res., cor. Lownsdale and Morrison	8,000
Jacobs Bros., two res., W. Park, bet. Hall and Montgomery, (each $20,000)	40,000
Wm. Sweeney, two story res., cor. Fourteenth and N	3,750
C. Peter, res., cor. First and Hall	2,250
R. Bell, two-story res., cor. Twelfth and Hall	5,0.0
Adolph Nicolai, brick bus. block, E, bet. Second and Third	6,000
J. Wilson, two-story res., cor. Twelfth and Taylor	2,500
Paul Schulze, stable, cor. Thirteenth and Morrison	1,000
S. G. Hersey, two-story res., cor. Twenty-third and D	7,000
Wm. Sheehy, add. to res., Twelfth, bet. H and I	1,500
H. D. Green, green-house, Cedar Hill	600
Mrs. J. Francis, add. to res., cor. Eighth and Washington	500
O. R. & N. Co., roadway to Ainsworth block	3,500
J. C. Ainsworth, brick bus. block, cor. Third and Oak	85,000
M. Campbell, res., cor. Seventeenth and Oak	800
Wm. Dunbar, two res., E, bet. Thirteenth and Fourteenth ($1,000 each)	2,000
Thos. J. Cottle, brick bus. block, First, bet. Main and Madison	9,000
Capt. Douglas, two-story res, Third bet. Hall and Harrison	2,500
Dr. Frazer, two-story res., cor. First and Grant	4,000
R. M. Wilbur, livery stable, Second, bet. C and D	6,000
Mrs. Phillips, bus. block, B, bet. Fifth and Sixth	1,000
Adolph Nicolai, res., Grant, bet. Fifth and Sixth	1,200
Leonard & Green, store, cor. First and E	1,000
G. W. Weidler, two-story res., Seventeenth and L	25,000
C. P. Bacon, two story res., cor. Eighteenth and K	10,000
J. N. Dolph, three-story res., Jefferson, bet. Fifth and Sixth	50,000
Mrs. Winch, res., cor. 11th and Washington	1,800
Same, res., Washington, bet. Eleventh and Twelfth	1,800
Willamette Iron Works, brick add., Front, bet. D and E	1,000
Wm. Tennerton res., cor. Twentieth and J	1,500
Wm. Braden, two-story res., cor. Fifth and Clay	3,000
C. Paulson, res. cor. Twentieth and J	1,600
H. Failing, add. to Union block, cor. Second and Stark	40,000
S. Rosenblatt, two-story res., cor. Eighth and Alder	8,000
Peter Taylor, two-story res., Caruthers, bet. First and Second	1,000
S. Pennoyer, two-story res. cor. W. Park and Morrison	6,000
Masonic Hall Ass'n, imp. to hall, Alder, bet. Third and Fourth	5,000
Walter V. Smith, brick bus. block, Front, bet. Stark and Washington	7,700
W. S. Wallace, two-story residence, cor. Tenth and Salmon	8,000
Bank of British Columbia, improvement to building	700
Henrichsen & Greenberg, improvement to store	700
C. H. Lewis, foundation for brick block, cor. Front and D	5,000
Thompson & Dolph, foundation for brick block Front, bet. Oak and Pine	6,000
Giant Powder Co., magazine	2,500
Wm. Fintz, two-story residence, Couch add	2,500
Mrs. Burnside, two-story residence, cor. Eleventh and Yamhill	3,000
B. C. Leonard, two residences, Ninth, bet. Taylor and Salmon, $3,575 each	7,150
Chas. Cardinell, two-story residence, cor. Tenth and Jackson	6,000
Same, brick hotel, E, bet. Third and Fourth	5,000
Same, foundation for building, cor. Second and E	2,700
North Pacific Mfg Co., brick and frame factory Watson's add	25,000
Mrs. Weatherford, two-story residence, Third, bet. Montgomery and Harrison	1,200
Samuel Dixon, two-story residence, Third, bet. Hall and Harrison	2,800
J. P. O. Lownsdale, two-story residence, cor. Third and Grant	3,000
L. Besser, two-story res., Sherman, bet. First and Second	3,500
C. I. Sievers, two-story res., Third, bet. Caruthers and Sherman	2,000
Edward Flinner, res., Third, bet. Caruthers and Sherman	1,000
Henry Weber, res., cor. Third and Baker	350
C. Trendenbach, residence, cor. Fourth and Baker	700
W. S. Wise, residence, Mead, bet. First and Second	1,200
Wm. Post, residence, cor. First and Mead	2,200
Thos. Eachman, residence, cor. First and Woods	1,000
F. Schillam residence cor. Water and Sheridan	2,400
Mrs. Weatherford, residence, First, bet. Harrison and Hall	1,500
Louis F. Cherlin, two-story residence, Third, bet. Hall and College	1,300
J. L. Davidson, residence, W. Park bet. I and J	800
Geo. Hartman, 2 residences, I, bet. Eighth and Ninth, $900 each	1,800
Chas. Wright, residence, Thirteenth, bet. I and J	1,200
D. Lafevre, residence, Ninth, bet. J and K	900
Same, residence, cor. Ninth and J	50
Same, addition to residence, Ninth, bet. F and G	50
Samuel Morris, residence, cor. Tenth and [illegible]	100
Chas. Parrow, two-story residence, Ninth, bet. J and K	1,700
Patrick Barry, residence, Ninth, bet. I and J	800
Geo. Ainslie, residence, cor. W. Park and H	900
Mrs. Seligemore, two residences, Tenth, bet. I and J, $750 each	1,500
Mrs. Waterford, residence, Tenth, bet. I and J	700
Chas. Contchy, residence, cor. Thirteenth and L	1,000
Same, residence, L, bet. Thirteenth and Fourteenth	140
C. S. Love, res., Thirteenth, bet. I and J	1,000
Thos. Kalman, two-story res., Eleventh, bet. G and H	1,700
J. J. Nolan, res., Thirteenth, bet. F and G	700
Charles Schmidt, store, cor. Thirteenth and Washington	1,000
B. L. Stone, res., corner Seventh and F	1,000
Same, two res., F, bet. Seventh and Eighth, $1,000 each	2,000
Jacob Lepenig, res., Morrison, bet. Thirteenth and Lownsdale	600
Moses Kahn, two-story res., cor. Thirteenth and Yamhill	3,000
Edward Kahn, res., Thirteenth, bet. Yamhill and Taylor	3,000
David Goodsell, res., cor. Fourteenth and Taylor	700
Same, res., Fourteenth, bet. Yamhill and Taylor	700
Joseph Weber, brewery, First, bet. Gibbs and Wood	3,000
Sohn & Co., brick bus. block, First bet. Salmon and Taylor	8,000
Thos. Cottle, brick bus. block, First, bet. Salmon and Main	10,000
C. Lawrence, res., cor. Third and Mead	1,000
John Nunert, res., Williams, bet. First and Second	400
Capt. S. Smith, res., cor. Williams and Second	500
Henry Hogue, res., Front, bet. Mead and Hooker	1,200
Same, res., Mead, bet. First and Second	600
Mrs. Robinson, res., cor. Water and Mead	600
Love & Holbrook, brick bus. block, First, bet. Salmon and Main	15,000
D Simon, bus. block, cor. First and Columbia	4,000
Dr. Plummer, res., cor. First and Hooker	2,500
John Nunert, res., cor. First and Williams	900
Mrs. M. S. Kearney, two res., cor. W. Park and Market, $3,000 each	6,000
E. D. Smith, two-story res., cor. Twelfth and Jefferson	1,500
A. H. Johnson, slaughter house, Barnes' road	10,000
Robert Pittock, two-story res., cor. Front and Wood	2,500
Capt. S. S. Douglass, two-story res., Third, bet. Harrison and Hall	2,500
Dundee Land Investment Co., improving American Exchange Hotel	750
H. L. Darr, res., cor. Eighth and Taylor	1,000
Same, res., Eighth, bet. Taylor and Salmon	1,000
E. J. Finch, res., Main, bet. Fifth and Sixth	1,900
C. N. Potter, res., Marquam hill	450
Ah Long, res., Water street	550
N. S. Johnson, imp. planing mill, cor. First and Ellis	1,000
Elite theater, imp., First, between Washington and Alder	1,500
Geo. H. Himes, add. to res., cor. Front and Sherman	550
Gratton & Coon, blacksmith shop, cor. Fourth and Pine	850
Scotch bank, brick add	800
Jos. Jascolla, res., Ninth, bet. F and G	450
Willamette Steam Lumb. and Manuf'g Co., stable, G, bet. Ninth and Tenth	1,000
J. B. Watson, two-story res., cor. Sixteenth and S	2,600
Same, two cottages, Sixteenth, bet. S and F, $600 each	1,200
J. M. G. Kailich, add. to ice house, cor. Seventeenth and G	750
John Stallon, res., Watson's add	600
Arthur Fay, two cottages, Seventeenth, bet. U and V, $900 each	1,800
Herrman Kettler, res., cor. Fourteenth and N	1,000
Jacob Oleson, two-story res., cor. Fifteenth and O	4,500
Same, res., Fourteenth, bet. N and O	350
Oregon Furniture Co., 4 story brick factory and salesroom, First, bet. Taylor and Salmon	43,000
W. S. Ladd, 3 story brick bus. block, northeast, cor. First and Salmon (adjoining above)	22,000
H. B. Nicholas, 2 res., improvement, Mill, bet. Front and Water	1,000
F. Bickel, frame bus. block, Third and Ash	3,000
W. S. Ladd, 2 story res., Eighth and Oak	3,000
Same, 2 story res., Oak, bet. Sixth and Seventh	2,500
Nicolai Bros., mechanics' hotel, Water, bet. Hall and Lincoln	3,000
S. Pennoyer, warehouse and stable, Water, bet. Hall and Lincoln	1,500
Perry Baker, residence, Montgomery, bet. Front and Water	500
Couch Engine Co. No. 6, engine house	2,100
Schoolhouse, Fifth and Caruthers	550
Hook and Ladder Co., house, Fourth, bet. Morrison and Yamhill	600
Addition to schoolhouse, Watson's add	800
Store and bank fixtures	6,445
DOCKS.	
C. H. Lewis, Columbia dock, foot of N street	25,000
George H. Flanders, addition to Greenwich dock	3,000
Walter V. Smith, dock bet. Stark and Washington	5,000
Dundee Land and Investment Co., dock foot of Columbia	13,000
Oregonian Railway Co. limited, open dock foot of Mill	12,000
J. F. Coyne, roadway and dock, foot of Hall	5,000
STEAMBOATS AND BARGES.	
O. R. & N. Co., rebuilding steamer Idaho	10,000
Oregonian Railway Co., limited, steamer Salem	17,500
William Reid, rebuilding City of Salem	5,000
Z. J. Hatch & Co., steamship Yaquina	37,000
Joseph Kellogg, steamer Joseph Kellogg	25,000
Charles Bareau, steamer Manzanillo	22,000
J. W. & V. Cook, steam tug Argonaut	18,000
U. S., steam tug Robert T. Lincoln	13,000
U. S., steamboat for engineers' service	18,000
Geo. W. Weidler, barge Ark	13,000
Total	$1,146,975

WORK DONE IN 1881 UNDER ESTIMATE OF 1881.

Street.	Extent of Improvement	Exca v'tion	Emb kt	Sidewalk New	Sidewalk Re y	Crosswalk New	Crosswalk Rely	Gut Box	L. yds Mac'm	Pik ro'd	Stone crwlk	Brick culv't	St b'k pay't.
Twelfth	Columbia to Mont'g'ry	7123	978	1644	40	172							
Morrison	Front to First	15							152.0				
Third	Inter. G	140	400	48		144			160.0				
N. 18th	B to M	9219	3434	4104		1016							
N. 16th	B to G	4127	475	1374		226							
J	N. Ninth to Couch line	8606	3001	4740		898							
Columbia	Water to Second	339	21						658.0				
B	N. 16th to N. 15th	36	1928	448		92							
E	N. 14th to City Line	10902	2046	2535		324							
N. Front	G to N		51638	1695		1463				4607			
Market	Fourth to Tenth	3010	277	276	415	847	301	138	2132				
Front	Madison to Columbia					210							
B	Ella to City line	802	10	792		72							
Third	Taylor to Washington	210	96	290		774	90		1358				
Front & N. F.	Vine to F	15	974	576	52				1492		1160		5816
F	N. 15th to N. 19th	3418	456	2068		180							
Fifth	Columbia to Jackson	4201	227	1112	136	129	202						
Morrison	First to Second	178											780
N. 20th	I to L	1590	2462	1024		288							
Main	Second to Twelfth	2311	665	183		993	1189		3302				
N. 8th	G to H	12	110	215					144				
D	N. 10th to N. 18th	8810	10065	1596		304							
N	Bridge to N. 13th	450	4				288		626				
Fifth	Morrison to Columbia	509	878	590		459	260		2225.4				
Fourteenth	Market to Jefferson	1778	2246	1153									
N. 18th	G to L	600	114				676	136	1304.0				
S. First	Woods to Boundary	438	90	248		154							
G	N. First to N. Second	12		92									
Sixth	G to Caruthers	2385	2464	4677	876	1221	2061	210	7733.3				
Second	A to Madison	3462	406	750	256	551	95		1560.3				10274
Front & S. F.	Harrison to Caruthers	268	224	867		479							
Columbia	Third to Eighth	1374	281	312		166	282		1720.0				
Morrison	Second to Fifth	398	135	100		218	50		750				
N. W. Park	A to G	249	670	1094	24	144	576	72	1337	712			
N. Front	F to G	358	3910										
Clay	Water to Front	12	4	112		34							
Ash	Front to Third	566	474	395									1580
Yamhill	First to Fourth	840	144	400					890				
A	Front to Third	72			298				48		68		776.4
D	Eleventh to Fourteenth						1320						
E	N. 17th to N. 19th						790						
N. 14th	B to N	1391	95	1538	112	482				126			
N. 3d & N. F't	Intersection		20							400			
K	N. 18th to N. 19th	691	163	460									
E. Park	Oak to Salmon	122	220	960	200	222				212			
N. Front & N.	Intersection		1063										
P	N. 12th to N. 18th	1370	1832	1700		416							
B	Extension											105	
D	Across D											100	
Total		82609	95060	4011[illegible]	[illegible]	13834	6[illegible]2	2664	27232	3[illegible]6117	1554	203	19226.1

Lineal feet of bridge: On North Twentieth, from I to L, 312; North Front and N, at intersection, 480; total, 792 feet.

The cost of work done under estimates of 1881 was $174,799 05.

WORK DONE IN 1881 UNDER AUTHORITY OF PERMITS.

No. of Permits Filed.	Cu. yds. Excavat'n.	Cu. yds. Emb'km't.	Lin. ft. Sidew'k.	Lin. ft. Crossw'k.	Sq. yds. Stone Pavem't.	Lin. ft. Stone Crosswalk.	Cu. yds. Macadam.	Cost.
215	23,588	12,010	10,922	120	5900	304	3000	$37,385 24

WORK DONE IN 1881 UNDER ESTIMATES OF 1880.

Cu. yds. Excavation.	Cu. yds. Embankment	Sidewalk. New.	Sidewalk. Relay.	Crosswalk. New.	Crosswalk. Relay.	Sq. yds. Portland Macadam.	Sq. yds. Oakland Macadam	Box Gutter.	Lin. ft. Bridge.	Cost.
11,300	2646	6495	1554	3571	6	2260	22,412	193	3900	$30,655 60

UNFINISHED WORK OF 1881.

Street.	Extent.	Date of Esti-mate.	Ordi-nance.	Cu. yds. Exca-vation.	Cu. yds. Embk-ment.	Sidewalk. New.	Sidewalk. Relay	Crosswalk. New.	Crosswalk. Relay	Box G'tt'r	Cu. yd. Mac-ad'm.	Lin. ft. Plank Road.
N. 18th	B to N	Jan. 31.	1834	2,138		400		36				
N. 16th	B to G	Feb. 1.	1841	800		424		72				
D	N. 10 to N. 18	June 2.	1986	2,936	7,000	1296		212				
Sixth	G to Caruthers	July 29	3105	646	607	441		603	429	90	2307.7	
N. 11th	B to N	Oct. 24.	4167	2,568	11,128	1692		252				
K	N. 18 to N. 19	Nov. 10	2296	800		460						460
P	N. 12 to N. 18	Nov. 14	7065	1,687	7	472		126				
N. Front & N	Intersection	Nov. 14	3282									
				11,595	18,742	5185		1301	429	90	2307.7	460

THE WEATHER RECORD.

Oregon weather is very much lied about. Our California neighbors talk about "thirteen months rain in the year," and we are celebrated everywhere as "webfoot." Perhaps study of the following tables may remove some false notions. Following is the record of the Portland station, furnished by Mr. Herne, the local observer:

PORTLAND WEATHER TABLE FOR 1881.

1881.	Barometer corrected for temperature, instrumental error and elevation. 7:57 A. M.	11:57 A. M.	7:57 P. M.	Highest.	Lowest.	Difference.	Thermometers, Telegraphic Observations. A. M. 7:57	A. M. 11:57	Mid 7:57	Max. 7:57	Min. 3:57	Difference.	Mean Rel've Humidity.	Prev. direction wind.	Max. veloc. during Mo.	Amount rain fall.	Days rain or snow fell.
Jan.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
August.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

UMATILLA WEATHER RECORD.

Following is the record of the Umatilla station in eastern Oregon. It fairly represents the climate of that section, which is altogether different from the climate here. It is furnished by Mr. E. P. Sibley, the observer there:

1881.	Monthly Mean Barometer.	Barometer corrected for temperature and instrumental error only. A. M.	P. M.	Midni'ht	Highest Barometer.	Lowest Barometer.	Difference.	Mean Monthly Thermometer.	Thermometer. A. M.	P. M.	Midnight	Maximum Ther.	Minimum Ther.	Monthly Range.	Mean Relative Humidity—Per cent.	Wind—Prevailing Direction.	Wind—Maximum Velocity During Month.	Amount of Rain or Melted Snow—Inches and hund.	Number of Days on which Rain or Snow fell.	Number of Auroras.
January	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	30.316	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

GENERAL REMARKS.

January—Remarkable for high pressure, even temperature and a considerable increase in rainfall.

February—Remarkable for frequent light snow-storms, and floods in numerous parts of the country, occasioned by the sudden melting of snow.

March—Remarkable for high temperature; high winds, which occurred frequently, and small amount of precipitation.

April—Remarkable for frequent light showers of rain, great amount of wind and brilliant Aurora on the 27th.

May—Weather generally fair throughout the month; one thunder storm occurred on the 4th; last frost occurred on the 11th.

June—Four thunder storms during the month; rainfall exceeds that of previous years; temperature about the same as previous years.

July—Sand storms were frequent; mean temperature for the month much less than the previous years.

August—Weather clear and pleasant, with very even temperature and occasional light showers.

September—One Aurora observed on the 14th; weather generally fair, with even temperature.

October—First heavy frost (killing vegetation) on the 13th; rainfall more than three previous years; temperature colder.

November—Noted for its great amount of cloudy weather and warm weather.

E. P. SIBLEY,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Died.

[illegible] Dec. 31.—Ex-Congressman Edward [illegible] to-day.

His Last Act.

[illegible]—The last official act of Mayor [illegible] an ordinance giving a private [illegible] the right to place telegraph [illegible] under forty-nine principal [illegible] passed the measure over

HALIFAX, Dec. 30.—The steamer Moravian is ashore in a fog. Chances are favorable for her relief.

A good purgative medicine is one of the absolute necessities of the age. This want has been supplied by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., whose celebrated Cathartic Pills are known to be the safest, surest and best purgative medicine ever offered to the public. They are mild but certain in their effects, and keep the system in good condition

[illegible] the [illegible] better [illegible] northern Oregon [illegible] or two [illegible]

Hanged.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 30.—Gabriel White, colored, was hanged for the murder of a negro, to-day.

[illegible] Miss Laura [illegible] Thompson, of St. Joseph, Mo., [illegible]

Impure blood causes poor circulation, then disorders, such as Liver and Kidney Complaint, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles, skin disorders, etc. which are curable by King of the Blood. See advertisement

[illegible] rally to the support of the administration as [illegible] and yet not be able to help it much [illegible] to-day. The acting president has the right to make his choice but he cannot have his cabinet [illegible]. He cannot ignore the Garfield republicans and expect that they will show him much favor when their turn comes again, as it surely will.

3 and 5 North First St., Portland,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FINE WINES AND LIQUORS.
Sole Agents for the
J. H. CUTTER OLD BOURBON WHISKY
And for
VAL. BLATZ MILWAUKEE BEER.

ACCOUNTANTS,
NO. 28, UNION BLOCK, PORTLAND, OR.
Partnership, bankruptcy, estate and other accounts adjusted, and examinations conducted, in town or country. Books regularly posted when required.

[illegible] Insurance Co.
[illegible] SURANCE.
[illegible] COMPANY,
[illegible] LONDON.
[illegible] Insurance Co.
ONLY.
[illegible] SCHUYLER, [illegible]
J. MCL. HARVEY
[illegible] RCIAL UNION
[illegible] ANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.
[illegible] & HARVEY,
[illegible] Agents for Oregon.
[illegible] UNION
[illegible] NCE COMPANY
[illegible] SAN FRANCISCO.
[illegible] AND MARINE.
[illegible] $750,000
[illegible] Office for Oregon,
[illegible] Street, Portland, Oregon.
[illegible] CALDWELL, Agent.
WASHINGTON TERRITORY BRANCH.
[illegible] COMPANY.
[illegible] AND MARINE.
[illegible] $5,000,000.
[illegible] liability of stockholders.
[illegible] with State Treasurer [illegible]
[illegible] Bank of British Co[illegible] $5,000
[illegible] F. BROWN,
MANAGER.
[illegible] First St., Portland.
1881.
[illegible] ARTFORD
[illegible] INSURANCE COMPANY.
$1,250,000 00
$3,701,379 47
[illegible] C. B. WHITING
Secretary.
A. P. FLINT,
Manager Pacific Department,
San Francisco, Cal
W. G. COFRAN,
[illegible] Oregon and Washington Territory,
[illegible] St., Union Block, Portland.

[illegible] Co's Dispatch Line
Portland, Oregon.
THE A1 FIRST CLASS SHIP
ELWELL
Will have quick dispatch
FROM NEW YORK FOR PORTLAND
As the balance of disengaged room is limited, shippers will oblige by making their engagements immediately.
SUTTON & CO.,
82 South St., New York.
ALLEN & LEWIS, Agents, Portland, Or.

Sunday Oregonian.

SUNDAY MORNING JANUARY 1 1882

GENERAL NEWS.

THE DISGUSTING COMEDY.

Saturday's Proceedings in the Guiteau Trial The Same Old Song

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE OREGONIAN.]

WASHINGTON Dec 31 —At the opening of the court Guiteau called out, "One of my guards here Cunningham has got an eleven pound baby for a New Year's present [Laughter in which the jury heartily joined]

Dr Gray resumed the story of his conversation with the prisoner in jail

Guiteau interrupted That don't correspond with your evidence yesterday doctor You went into inspiration then

Scoville objected to the statement of witness saying He said nothing of inspiration or divine pressure and urged that witness must give the conversation or the substance of it It has occurred that it would be the province of the jury to say what should be inferred from it

Witness qualified his statement by adding "I asked him questions and my statement was based upon his replies Witness continuing said, the prisoner used the expression, When I made up my mind

Guiteau shouted, "making up my mind was the result of a grinding pressure That's where the inspiration came in Please get that straight while you are about it "

Witness was about to state some reasons which induced him (witness) to form the opinion that prisoner was sane at the time he visited him at the jail when Guiteau again interrupted and called out "Dr Gray is devoting himself to an argument to the jury this morning which he has no right to do He should confine himself to facts Porter will take care of the argument (sarcastically) Judge Porter I mean "

Scoville again objected that witness was volunteering an argument, instead of adhering to a statement of facts

Witness, with some feeling replied, "I am under oath, Mr Scoville, and I don't care to volunteer anything which is not strictly appropriately evidence in the case

Scoville again objected that witness was losing sight of the question and going into argument

Guiteau—"He's forgotten what he testified yesterday Corkhill must have got hold of him and instructed him what to say to-day, that's what's the matter with him."

Scoville disclaimed any desire to interrupt the witness but the prosecution held him to the strict requirement that he should make his objections specifically, and he must therefore stop witness at every point where he was satisfied an objection would be.

Guiteau continually interjected comments and with Scoville's frequent objections, witness soon became seriously disturbed and when asked to go on said "There have been so many interruptions I don't know where I am."

Witness then stated at length what ingenious acts in court led him to believe that Guiteau was sane When asked if he thought Guiteau had been feigning, he replied, "Yes, I do, he claims an inspiration from the deity, I don't believe he believes such a thing, and in such a sense he is feigning."

Guiteau—No such thing. I never feign You are paid for your opinion. The jury is not. You may reach Abraham in twenty years, doctor, you are a growing man.

Witness said he abandoned the moral insanity theory as long ago as 1854

Guiteau—The amount of it is that these experts will swear to anything for money. The subject of insanity is progressive

Witness said that he was unwilling to come, but the president of their board thought he should, and a telegram summoned him.

"How about Corkhill's money? I guess that was the influence that brought you here. This fellow Corkhill has got a bunghole in the treasury that will run out $100,000 before he gets through with this case," interrupted Guiteau "It's about time President Arthur was attending to his case I wouldn't let him stay here a week if I was president However, I'll attend to Corkhill in '84 "

Scoville attempted to get witness to confess that conversations and conduct were the chief means of determining sanity or insanity. Witness held that it was only an incident, not an essential element

Guiteau interposed that experts on this case wanted to kill a man and examine his brain to determine on his sanity afterwards.

Witness had seen some forty cases of feigned insanity. Witness was feigning insanity

The afternoon passed wearily Council for prosecution devoted themselves mainly to preparation and arrangement of points for forthcoming arguments Finally the hour of adjournment having arrived, Guiteau who had been listlessly following the proceedings, called out, "To-morrow will be New Years, 1882 I shall receive to-morrow in jail and shall be happy to see all who can succeed in getting in I wish every one a Happy New Year Come, Scoville, it's 3 o'clock. Let's go home "

Adjourned till Monday

Steamer Burned.

MONROE, La Dec. 30 —The steamer Rosa B with about 800 bales of cotton was totally destroyed in Bayou d'Arbourne, five miles from Monroe The boat was valued at $90,000, insured for $60,000 The cook was drowned.

Smallpox at Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 30 —Sixteen cases of smallpox were reported during December, two new cases today and one death from the disease

Decline to Recommend Ordination.

BALTIMORE, Dec 30 —The standing committee of the Episcopal church of Maryland have declined to recommend for ordination by the bishop of Baltimore the first colored graduate of the General Theological Seminary of New York, for reasons not made public.

Germany Surprised.

BERLIN, Dec 30 —Surprise is felt that no successor to White, U S minister has yet been appointed.

Smallpox Notes.

NEW YORK, Dec 30 —Five cases of smallpox

BUFFALO, Dec 30 —Fifteen cases of smallpox and the disease spreading

Democratic Conference.

ALBANY, Dec. 30.—The democratic conference is called for Sunday

Hanged.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 30 —Gabriel White, colored, was hanged for the murder of a negro, to-day

The Foolish Blacks.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—South Carolina politicians now here are considerably disturbed over information from Charleston that the exodus fever has broken out among colored plantation hands, and that already several thousand have made arrangements to go to Arkansas. So general has the movement become that it is feared there will be almost a total loss of crops in three or four counties next year.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

CALIFORNIA.

A Sad Tragic Affair.

SAN FRANCISCO Dec 31.—At about 8 o'clock this morning Geo. S Reed, residing at 2040 Mission street, shot and killed his mother in-law, Sarah A Smith; wounded, probably fatally, his eight-year-old daughter, Ella, and then killed himself Reed, who was a widower, aged 31, has been for several years clerk with Macondray & Co He lived with his mother in-law and sisters-in-law, Mrs Sarah O'Gorham and Mrs Carrie L Burr He was of a nervous disposition and probably inherits a streak of insanity, as one of his uncles, also in the employ of Macondray & Co., died in an insane asylum For some time Reed had been much pressed with business, and latterly was in a very nervous and excitable frame of mind. He continued at work until yesterday, when he took to his bed His conversation yesterday showed that he apprehended danger of doing some mischief in his hysterical state This morning Mrs Gorham went into his room, learned his wishes regarding breakfast, and went down stairs to prepare it Shortly after she heard shots, and running to the stairs, saw Reed fall at the head of the stairway, while little Ella came running down, crying, "Papa has killed me" She called assistance and went up stairs Her mother was lying on the floor of the hall near the door of her room, shot in the breast He was speechless and dead in a few moments Reed also lay in the hall with one shot in the head and another near the heart A pistol lay under his right hand He lived about two hours in an unconscious condition. The child is shot in the breast and will probably die She says that she ran into the hall to kiss her papa, that he had a hole in his forehead, he seized and shot her then shot himself Reed's act was evidently committed under the impulse of temporary insanity, as his family relations were of a pleasant nature, and no other cause is known to exist to account for the tragedy

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Work of the Defense Association.

LONDON, Dec 30 —The Earl of Courtown has sent the lord mayor a statement showing that since the formation of the property defense association, 365 writs have been served, 639 sheriffs sales of farms and 79 sales of cattle have been attended

Papers Examined.

DUBLIN, Dec 30 —The police to day examined a parcel of *Irishman and Shamrock* while being dispatched to a railway station, but none of the papers were seized

NOVA SCOTIA.

Steamer Ashore.

HALIFAX Dec 30 — The steamer Moravian is ashore in a fog Chances are favorable for her relief

A Home Institution.

The Columbia Commercial College located on the southeast corner of Washington and Front streets, is an institution which any community could look upon with pride Patronized as it is by the leading citizens of Portland and East Portland at home where its *personnel* and make up is well known is one of the highest compliments that an institution of this kind could receive While the aim and intent of this college is a thorough commercial education in all its branches, they are prepared in addition to give instruction in all the higher English branches The men at the head of affairs are persons of integrity and good moral character who will take personal interest in the welfare of the young men who may seek their counsels and guidance in matters appertaining to education Messrs James and Hawes have every reason to feel gratified with the success of their undertaking which, instead of being an experiment, stepped immediately to the front and stands upon a par with the oldest institutions of the kind in the state

"POMP."

The Man who Died by the Lion's Savage Jaws.

A VETERAN OF STONEWALL'S ARMY

Story of a Man who Defied Death in the Confederate Ranks, only to be Killed in a Circus A Brave Man, who Never Let Go

During the winter of 1870 I was mate on one of the Monticello boats but seldom slept on shipboard I had a room in the Cosmopolitan hotel on the ground now occupied by Hodge Davis & Co's drug store On one side of me was domiciled James H Ainslie the versatile actor and polished gentleman on the other was Paul Bates with his comely wife and pretty little daughter Across the hall slept a tall sandy complexioned man whose figure indicated not only great personal strength but singular activity He was a southerner you could tell that at a glance—quiet and taciturn in his manner and always wearing a preoccupied look in his face We met so often in the hallways when I was in port that we finally began to pass nods of recognition but went no further His weary face lighted up with a smile as we met but instantly relapsed into its normal sadness One night as I sat in my room with the door open talking with the late

JEFF HOWELL

Then second mate on the John L Stephens with Capt Dick Floyd the strange man spoke to Howell who called him in and introduced him to me as Mr Boone He left shortly afterwards and I asked Howell whence he came and what was his business

"Well, if you want to know what he is he is a devil and a good fellow withal He is totally indifferent to the value of his own life and would risk it at any time to serve me or any other personal friend He has killed more men than this floor of the house will hold but you will notice that there is nothing of the braggart about him He was one of Jubal Early's rough riders and a perfect devil to fight, but a very quiet man around Portland "

"Is he fighting for a living now sparring or putting up his fives for three—I mean three meals per day?"

"Not at all," replied the captain "he is merely a fighter of wild beasts Have you seen Wilson's circus?"

I replied that I had

"Well, you know they advertise to exhibit

'PROFESSOR CROCKER'

And his troupe of performing lions That is some of the justifiable fiction in which Jack Wilson and Bill Nixon are wont to indulge These lions used to belong to Crocker, but he sold them to Wilson a year ago and got into a less risky business. The beasts went without any trainer for nearly three months, because Jack couldn't find anybody willing to risk his neck among them. There is a black maned lion among them that is particularly treacherous and nobody likes him Boone is not the least afraid of the lion, but the trouble is that the lion is not the least afraid of him, either. They call him Pomp "

"How did Boone ever get into the business?" I asked

"How did he? Easy enough. Boone walked the streets of San Francisco for months without making a dollar At last he heard of the lion job and he went for it there and then "

"I should think he would be afraid of them "

"Not a bit of it. Bill Boone never felt fear, for the simple reason that, as he says, he

NEVER HAD TIME

To be afraid. The fight was always over before he knew whether to get scared or not," continued Howell

"Well, I'd rather throw pitch pine into a furnace door and carry 140 pounds to the square inch."

"Pshaw, said Howell, "all it takes is a little nerve By the way, you know that Nixon has the lions in pawn for seven hundred dollars borrowed money that Wilson owes him, and when he pays that the lions and Boone will leave here for greener fields and pastures new "

Just then Boone again stuck his head within my door and said carelessly

"Jeff, I'm goin' up to feed the cats Come go along with me "

"With all my heart " said Howell, "come along, Tom "

We then started up Front street together as far as the St Charles when we took up Morrison and filed along Second street as far as

CORBETT'S STABLE,

Where in an outbuilding we found the great cage with its four gigantic occupants, three lions and a lioness Boone brought out a hind leg of beef and cut off the round which he divided into four pieces weighing about twelve pounds each This done, he opened the back door of the cage amid frightful roars from the occupants. He sprang into the cage, whip in hand, crying "Get up there, you Pomp! I'll brain you, Dan, if you don't lay down Nellie, was you glad to see me old gal? Why, my poor old Samps, was you hungry? Get up there again, Pomp, or I'll lick the breath out of you " Here he paused a moment and said, Jeff, hand me that beef, if you will "

Howell now passed up two pieces of beef and he tossed one to Nellie and the other to Sampson. He now took in a third piece for Daniel the prophet as he called him, and stood there

LOOKING AT POMPEY,

As the great beast stood on his hind legs with the bars of his cage clasped in his fore paws. The enraged brute roared so loud that I walked around in front to take a look at him and he made a grab at me as I turned the corner of the cage rather short. He got my hat and barely missed my face.

"The born devil," growled Boone, "I'll have to kill you yet Now then, you come here and get your grub, you infernal old stuff-gut."

I never shall forget the roar which old Pomp let out as Boone backed out of the cage facing him all the way. As he did so, he threw down the huge lump of beef into old Pomp's corner and hastily locked the door "I ain't afraid of him a bit," remarked Boone as he walked back to the Cosmopolitan, for Nellie will take my part any time, but if ever I die it will be by

A LION'S CLAWS,

And Pomp will be that lion, the infernal, treacherous brute "

"How do you manage to keep the others in subjection, Mr Boone?" I asked

"Simply by keeping Pomp away from them, sir I lick him till I get him to stand up in front on one side and Dan on the other Then I put Sampson and Nellie through their paces "

"Why do you keep Pompey standing up while the other lions are eating I should think they would eat better all together?" I inquired

"I would not dare to go in there while the old brute was eating, and I would not let any one else go in either not the worst enemy I ever had " replied Boone, "but I would not give much for any man's show while old Pomp had the smell of blood in his nostrils Crocker was afraid of him "

STONEWALL JACKSON'S WAY

A few days later, the money came to pay the lien upon the lions and Boone prepared for a trip to California Passing the door of his room as he was packing his trunk he showed me a letter dated at Lexington, Va early in 1863

To whom it may interest

This is to certify that the bearer William Boone is a man of great fidelity and superior courage and may be at all times trusted on any mission requiring a cool hand and a clear head

T J JACKSON, Major General

Another read thuswise

The bearer private William Boone, is a good shot and a fine rider and fears nothing that ever wore hair

J E B STUART

Other letters from confederate officers of less rank went to certify that Boone was a man of excellent character for sincerity and personal honesty Next day he sailed on the Oriflame for San Francisco and the lions were all aboard

AT THE HOSPITAL.

Nearly six years after the incidents described above I was living in San Francisco and writing as a "free lance" on the *Chronicle* and *Post* One day just after the arrival of a Panama steamer I was talking with Martin Bulger on the Pacific Mail dock when a carriage drove up in which was seated two men one of whom had the pallor of death in his face The hack went about half a block and turned back to the gate to inquire for me, but I had already gone away The next day Mr Henderson, city editor of the *Chronicle* handed me a note asking me to call at St Mary's hospital for Mr Boone, of Oregon, who was very low and wanted to see me The note was signed by some person I did not know, and I could think of no one by the name of Boone At last it struck me that it must be Billy Bruen chief engineer of the Portland fire department On arriving at the hospital I presented a card and was shown into a room that looked out toward the glassy bay

A FRIGHTFUL SIGHT

Confronted me on entering the room On the bed lay a large and powerful man swathed in bandages while the right eye and cheek were also hidden from view He raised one hand slowly and spoke in a faint voice

"I am very glad to see you Can you tell me if Howell is in port

I replied that the captain was running the Idaho to Victoria and would arrive in a day or two and that as soon as he reached port he should be made aware of Boone's whereabouts. Then I inquired the cause of his fearful mutilation

"Oh it was that devil Pomp that I told you about at Portland and came so near getting your precious head " replied Boone with a bitter smile

"When did it happen " I asked

"In Lima five weeks ago I killed him with my revolver but the first two shots snapped and he nearly tore me up before I got three in quick "

FAMILIARITY BRED NO CONTEMPT

In matters of personal peril as in everything else After reaching South America the great black maned lion had become far more tractable than he had been in California and Oregon, and Boone had grown careless in his treatment of him so much so that he neglected to reload his revolver (which he always took into the cage with him) for weeks at a time He still made him and Sampson stand up at the front part of the cage while playing with Nellie and Dan and had even remained in the cage while Pomp ate with the rest of the lions On the eventful night an hour before the performance commenced he stood talking with old Bill Thompson the treasurer

"I feel queer to-night I took a nap this afternoon and dreamt I saw my mother sitting on the porch of our old home in the Shenandoah valley It's a bad sign "

"Why is it a bad sign?" asked Thompson

"Because old Stonewall had just such a dream the night before Chancellorsville He woke up in a sudden alarm and was shot before he had been out of his bed half an hour "

YOU'D BEST NOT PLAY

Said Mr Thompson kindly "suppose you give yourself a rest to-night The lions won't object I'm sure "

"No sir, the Boone family never pays forfeit " replied Bill, and he went off to array himself in spangles for entering the den of lions

An hour later the tent was ablaze with the gleam of five hundred burners, and a thousand diamonds were flashed on the dainty fingers and heaving bosoms of the belles of the Peruvian capital. The menage riding the quaint drolleries of Kennebel the French clown the bareback vaulting of Hernandez, all were applauded to the echo And then came the act with the lions Bill Boone stepped into the cage and whipped Pompey and Dan up to the front bars, He then held up his whip for Sampson to jump over. The lion cleared it at a bound, and as he came back Boone patted him, "Good boy, old Samps. Now come, Nellie girl Hoo-la!"

The lioness never stirred

"Get up here sis," and so saying,

BOONE LOOKED AROUND

At the lioness No sooner had he withdrawn his glance from Pomp than the huge beast bore down upon and felled him to the earth, biting his shoulders and fixing his claws in his loins The Peruvians cheered loudly, thinking it was a part of the performance

"Oh, Nellie, come here," cried Boone; but the lioness never moved, to drive off Pomp as she had done on a dozen former occasions Growing desperate with the fear of death, Boone drew his pistol and snap! snap! went two barrels while the great beast was tearing him in pieces. Then came two shots in rapid succession and the great black-maned lion fell over mortally wounded The keepers got the door unlocked and dragged Boone out more dead than alive The wounds inflicted on him by the enraged beast, after he was shot, were the worst of all For three weeks his life hung by a thread and when he recovered enough to be taken away,

THE COAST FEVER

Broke out on him at Callao Finally they got him on board the Atrato and carried him to Panama Being delirious on his arrival there they did not know what to do with him and so they brought him to San Francisco. And here he lay, the wreck of such a figure as Flaxman or Canova would have postured for Alcibiades One eye entirely gone, the right jaw broken, all the acromion process torn from his right shoulder, the flesh stripped from the ribs clear down to the left hip and the small bone of the left leg broken He took matters with his usual nonchalance and said

"He did nibble me and scratch me up for keeps If he'd a chawed my ears off, I think I'd have been an ornament to society "

I asked if his relatives had been made aware of his misfortune

"Not much. I've been sendin' mother a hundred a month for three years now and told her I was gold mining. She must never know how I got hurt—it would drive her crazy "

And so he lay week in and week out the patient, noble fellow, till the

SIXTH OF NOVEMBER

When in came an attendant at the hospital and told the other nurse at his bed that the Pacific was out with everybody on board except two deck hands Boone sank back on his pillow and began to decline perceptibly, Two days later I bid him good-bye, for I was coming back to Oregon His voice was very weak

"It's a judgment on me, all through I never lied to anybody but my mother and now I'm getting punished for it She wouldn't like the idea of my fight'n' with lions in a circus and I've been a sendin' her money and she thinks I've been a-diggin' gold. Never dug ten cents worth in my life When Jeff was here I got him to write to my sisters and tell them the solid truth, but mother must never know it I shan't last very long and there's enough to bury me. Remember what I tell you—never take your eye off an enemy Just as long as I kept my eye on Pomp, he was afraid of me Just as soon as I turned to look at Nellie, he threw me and you see the result. It's just so with men—if they are bad enough to hate they are bad enough to need watching "

REST AT LAST.

Eight months later I returned to San Francisco just as the centennial bells were pealing forth joy throughout the land After several days had elapsed I bethought myself of a trip to the Catholic hospital A sister whom I had met on former visits answered my ring at the bell and in reply to my query, said

"Oh the poor lion tamer, you mean He's gone this three months, sir And the poor creature, he was so gentle and mild except when his mind was wandering sir Then he would rave about his having deceived his mother about something—he made more noise over that nor anything else sir Then he would be talking about his girl Nellie "

"Nonsense! that was the lioness he used to be so fond of She saved his life several times from the lion that finally gave him his death wounds," I replied

"And the day he died he was cursing for an hour about something with a lion and tryin' to raise his poor palsied arms to strike him."

"Could you remember the lion's name if I were to tell you?" I asked

"Stop, I have it myself He cried out 'Get up there, Pomp,' and fell back on his pillow, exhausted He died an hour later and was fightin' the lions with his last breath, sir "

M

Blunders of Actors.

A famous Lady Macbeth starring in America had been accidentally detained on her journey to a remote theater She arrived in time only to change her dress rapidly, and hurry on the scene The performers were all strangers to her At the conclusion of her first soliloquy a messenger should enter to announce the coming of King Duncan But what was her amazement to hear to her demand, What is your tidings? not the usual reply, The king comes here to night but the whisper, spoken from behind a Scotch bonnet, upheld to prevent the words from reaching the ears of the audience Hush! I'm Macbeth We've cut the messenger out—go on please!" Another disconcerted performer must have been the provincial Richard III to whom the Radcliffe of the theater—who ordinarily played Harlequin, and could not enter without some thing of that tripping and twirling gait peculiar to pantomime—brought the information long before it was due, that the Duke of Buckingham is taken" "Not yet, you fool whispered Richard Beg pardon, thought he was,' cried Harlequin Radcliffe as carried away by his feelings or the force of habit he threw what tumblers call a catharine wheel" and made a rapid exit

Mellis Bros & Co offer Blank Books at extremely low figures Journals Ledgers etc at much less than regular rates Parties opening new books will find it to their advantage to call on Mellis Bros & Co 128 First 12", 179 Front street Store closed at 7 in the evening.

MEN'S FASHIONS.

THE NEWEST THINGS FOR SWELLS.

What you should Wear in and out of Society —Suits for the Sailor —Fancy Vests and Close Fitting Garments

American gentlemen abroad are always complimented upon the stylish cut of their clothes At the present time a man of fashion must have a frock suit a dress suit a cutaway suit a sack suit a light overcoat a heavy overcoat and a storm coat His suits must be changed four or five times a year The increase in the quality of elegantly designed and expensively made garments in this country within the past few years is said to nearly 90 per cent Gentlemen who can afford it always wear the most expensive materials trimmed in the most expensive manner Fashions are undergoing a radical change no padding or haircloth is used It is being made soft to fit the form This will not please those with narrow, ill shaped shoulders and at first they may rebel but will eventually yield to the goddess

Trousers measure seventeen inches and eighteen round the bottom but some of the fastest young men will have them as small as fifteen inches These are made principally of striped goods Fancy vests are again introduced and some noted are extremely pretty They are sure to become popular with gentlemen who pay attention to dress during the winter One recently made is of blue cassimere braided with a few cord threads and closed with large cornelian buttons With a blue diagonal three buttoned cutaway and dark striped trousers it looked very nice

The gypsy ring in hammered gold is the new style of seal ring for gentlemen and the most popular done is the cat's eye The emerald ruby or diamond is also set in this style Scarf rings are rather out of fashion; they are not generally worn in winter There are numerous novelties in scarf pins, many of which are very valuable An owl's head made of labrador spar with diamond eyes is very odd and another new thing is the opal quartz in heads and various other shapes Hammered gold serpents forming a capital letter are also new and a gentleman may wear his initial on his scarf if he so pleases Another odd fashion is a half dozen pins, three silver and three gold crossing each other and mounted on a long pin to wear on the scarf

A three button cutaway rather short waisted, with long skirts, the back having the appearance of a dress suit is very fashionable The shoulders are made close to the body and shortened, the sleeves tight These coats are bound flat with silk braid about six inches wide This makes a very good evening coat, although the double-breasted frock coat is the coat for receptions or dinner parties The three button cutaway can be made of any class of goods that may please the fancy—of diagonal cloths or gay coloring It is used for street wear with fancy vest and the fancy vest is also worn with the double-breasted frock coats Cutaway coats have been worn for some time past, but the shape at present is quite another style

Gentlemen are emerging from the plain dark clothes worn so long to bright colorings now so fashionable in ladies' dress Three different classes of goods are often seen in one suit, and the scarf or necktie is of the most flaming hue Moorish and oriental colorings and designs are shown in the various styles of neckwear, and the fashionable vest is in bright and pretty tints The prevailing style of vest is single breasted, without collar, closing high and cut short and straight across the bottom Double breasted vests are not worn. Garments of all kinds have never been worn as high at the neck as now There is a tendency to put flat braid on almost all classes of goods except fancy suitings. Braids of various widths are used, the six and eight line being most in favor The tight trousers are out by all the fine trades in New York, and such a thing as loose pantaloons is not known; but this is not the case in London as the leading tailor there cuts the trousers as loose as were being worn here years ago

Fancy mixtures are in demand for frock suits, sack suits and overcoats. Light gray mixtures with smooth surface are used for dressy overcoats, and green also is in favor The general tendency is for fine goods, yet the Scotch suitings are more popular than they have been for several seasons past Pin checks are still in fashion and some make them in cutaway coats to be worn with trousers and vest of one color For overcoats there are the elysians, Shetlands, fur beavers and Montaignacs and many kinds of plain goods An exceedingly stylish suit has just been finished for a gentleman of small stature, of the following description The trousers and vest are of black cloth The three buttoned cutaway is in blue and black check. With this will be worn a black satin scarf to change with one of blue satin The overcoat worn with the suit will be of light "livery" color, lined with silk of the same line and a velvet collar to match The overcoat is cut in single-breasted sack The effect is extremely stylish and appropriately worn by any dressy gentleman under forty.

Something very new are fresh water pearls in their natural shape, forming heads of animals, fishes etc These are not very expensive, yet it is impossible to duplicate them Among these curiosities is a head and bust, the exact likeness of Michael Angelo It appears almost incredible that such a thing can form of itself, but it is true, and is now mounted on a gold pin to be worn on the scarf of some gentleman who may chance to see and admire it. Plaques of all kinds are still fashionable, and cats, mice, rabbits and birds are all prettily enameled to appear as natural as possible. A little gold basket has a kitten peeping out from under the cover, a gold pipe has a mouse running over the stem a mouse is jumping out of a frying pan, a monkey grinding an organ, a rabbit in full dress, a mouse in a school bag a frog skating and a monkey shaving himself; all these and many more oddities are produced "as natural as life" and in the most unique settings A bunch of forget-me-nots in gold, with blue enamel, forms a very pretty scarf pin

The full dress suit has undergone material changes The cloth now fashionable is small, very fine wall diagonal, and a very fashionable coat must be lined with white watered silk The trousers have a black braid stitched on the side, no pockets, and are lined throughout with black silk The vest has but three buttons There are two kinds of dress for wedding purposes—a full dress suit and a frock suit If the bride is in full dress and the wedding in the evening the groom should wear a black dress coat black vest and trousers, white tie and gloves, patent leather high gaiters with plain kid tops If the bride appears in dark dress the gloves should be of a delicate shade, not white and the groom should wear a full dress suit with black tie and gloves of light color. For a morning wedding the bride would be dressed in dark colors in which case the gentleman should appear in a dark frock suit, with a plain dark tie or scarf, with gloves of light color and calf skin gaiters, with kid top. Gentlemen have worn hats with very narrow brims for some time past; but this fall the introduction of wide rimmed hats for the ladies has made a change in men's hats. The rims are much wider and a bell crown with a wide rim it is said, is gradually coming into fashion

Fine double chains in platinum and gold combined are quite new and novel, and chains entirely of platinum are considered very stylish For evening and dinner dress gold chains are not admissible. A silk fob is worn with gold buckle and pendant of some choice character Many of these are in cameo, with diamond or other precious stone setting A very rich charm is the aqua marine stone about the size of a five-cent nickel; price $150. Fossil trilobites are curiosities which are said to be extremely ancient They are a dark grayish color and one can discern the outlines of a shell fish in this dark mass One of these trilobites is much sought after by gentlemen of aesthetic taste In charms there is a gold skull with diamond or ruby eyes that will roll about and jaws that will open and shut. A small hand glass with gold frame is a novelty charm, and for sporting men there is a little gold box with two pretty dice A jumping jack will keep his arms and legs swinging as long as you pull a little gold cord and a novel charm is a lady bonnet, enamelled in blue and white The newest thing in pencils, which are now worn on one end of a double chain are those made of hammered gold. These are not only useful, but considered very stylish

Gentlemen now carry small watches The latest style of case is of hammered gold with solid gold face and enamelled figures For those gentlemen who wish to pay from $700 to $1000 for a watch to present to a lady there are some with cases entirely of diamonds and should a lover's quarrel occur, there is little danger of their suffering the bitter pang of having the watch returned

Methodism is not a sect, it is rather a name for a strange phase of Christian sentiment, in which a great number of sects find a common bond in a lot of organized divisions and conflicting principles of faith and worship.—*The Churchman.*

PRODUCE REVIEW

For the Year Just Ended, with a Statement

OF COMPARATIVE PRICES FOR SIX YEARS.

The Status of Various Articles of Produce—Some Good Advice to Producers—Etc

Transactions in flour during the past year have been quite satisfactory both to millers and dealers This has been owing no doubt to the general good quality of the wheat milled and the good price of flour throughout the season What must be particularly gratifying and profitable to millers is the fact that farmers are paying of late more attention to the feeding of their stock with wholesome and nutritious food in the way of mill feed, which must surely enhance the value of their stock besides giving employment to the mills and encouraging the miller The quality and brands of flour manufactured in this state compare favorably with those made elsewhere With a superior quality of wheat upon which to work the miller has every reason to produce a first class article There are however exceptions to every rule and exceptions among Oregon millers are unfortunately too common The great trouble found in Oregon flour among the country brands is that it does not run uniformly Among the reasons for this is the use of inferior wheat A miller upon being reproached concerning the quality of his flour said, Well you see we had a lot of new wheat that was not quite through the sweat and thinking that the flour would sell readily and not be noticed, we milled it ' The flour was noticed and met with slow sale accordingly Millers often grind even musty wheat The consequence is, that his brand of flour loses its reputation and the miller has trouble with the commission merchant To maintain its reputation, flour above all things else, must be very uniform, well milled strong and of a good color

The improvement in quality of flour from Eastern Oregon and Washington is a matter of congratulation to wheat growers and millers in that section; It is caused, no doubt, by the introduction of improved machinery and the better quality of the wheat. A few years ago Eastern Oregon flour was considerably lower than our valley brands Now we find it selling almost side by side with any of the standard grades Bakers like it particularly, as it is so strong and uniform. With the new era of improvement and progress that is dawning upon us, we may expect the introduction of new capital and energy which will show to the world flour that can be made with Oregon wheat Then adieu to the small country mills On their sites will be erected mills of ten and twenty run of stone whose clank of mighty machinery will be heard night and day turning out the snowy dust from which we make "Our Daily Bread "

OATS

At the present time are meeting with considerable sale owing to the export demand to California, and in consequence are bringing a very good price This year's crop is estimated here in the Willamette valley, to be fully one-third more than that of last year, the quality however in some parts is inferior the oats being somewhat stained Taking the price and the crop into consideration, the oat growers have no cause to complain At forty cents per bushel of thirty-six pounds, the farmer can realize more than he can for wheat at double the price. Few farmers seem to be aware of this fact, and a great many are obliged to buy oats to feed their own stock The quantity of oats raised per acre varies with the condition and cultivation of the ground It is however safe to say that the average for the Willamette valley will not fall less than forty bushels to the acre. It is a very common occurrence on Puget Sound on those low marshy lands around LaConner, in Whatcom county, to raise crops of oats that average one hundred bushels to the acre With proper cultivation the soil here in the valley should be made to produce at least fifty bushels to the acre.

The improvement in quality of oats during the past few years has been very satisfactory Farmers are obliged to fan or clean their oats, and they have found that it has been to their advantage to do so. Occasionally an old "Rip Van Winkle" hauls in a load to market full of sticks, chaff, straws and dirt, and wants as much in Albany or Salem as they are worth in Portland. Not getting his figure, he thinks the papers unreliable or the storekeeper a swindler, little thinking that horses want oats, and not dirt

We would recommend farmers to raise more of the "Surprise" oats, as they yield as well as any, and are wanted for milling purposes, bringing a better price than any other variety. In San Francisco, barley being much cheaper than oats, is fed considerably. Large quantities of barley having been shipped east this season, makes that article scarce; hence the high price for oats, which is likely to continue till next harvest

The quantity of oats produced in Eastern Oregon and Washington has increased very much during the last couple of years, and by next season we would not be surprised to see that part of the country an exporter instead of an importer. We advise farmers to give more attention to oat-raising as it will always pay better than wheat

POTATOES

The demand for Oregon potatoes this year has been almost unprecedented The shipments to California from here since the first of last September have probably reached one hundred thousand sacks Heretofore California has received her winter supply of potatoes from Utah This season, owing to the failure of the eastern crop, potatoes are shipped east from Utah, and not to California hence the comparatively high prices now obtainable for potatoes In lower California the potato crop is exhausted by the first of January, the climate being too warm to admit of their being kept later. The Garnet Chili is a potato well known in Oregon and Washington, and until this year has been very much sought for This season, however, in most localities it has grown to be yellow-meated, and is less wanted than any other variety. Planting the same seed year after year in the same soil has been the cause of this depreciation. Potato growers should plant seed raised as far away from their neighborhoods as possible The Peerless potato, though not so prolific as the Garnet Chili, is a very fine marketable variety It thrives best on high dry land, and has brought this season from ten to fifteen cents per bushel more than the Garnet Chili. The Burbank Seedling, a long, smooth, white-skinned, kidney-shaped potato, though but recently introduced, has met with much favor this season It yields well, cooks like a ball of flour, but should be sold early in the season, as it does not keep long It has brought a higher price than the Peerless, and should be cultivated largely. The Early Rose potato is well known and is particularly valuable as an early ripener, thereby being the first in market and bringing a good price. It yields well and grows best on sandy soil The Early Vermont is, we believe the earliest potato in market, but does not thrive well and is rather neglected. The Brownell Beauty potato resembles the Garnet Chili, and, in our opinion, is the coming potato for export

We are pleased to notice an improvement in the condition and quality of potatoes that are now being exported, and if potato growers would assort their crop carefully, feeding to the pigs small and rotten potatoes we would not hear complaints so often from buyers. Most of them have learned to do so, and the result is better sale and better prices.

BUTTER.

The manufacture of butter is an industry of which most of the farmers in this valley seem to be oblivious It is true that they churn once in a while, and occasionally have a little to bring to market, but what stuff. Step into any commission house in this city and ask them to show you some Oregon butter You will be shown grease that comes to market in coal oil cases, dry goods boxes, shoe boxes and almost every receptacle except a clean butter-box, wrapped in old dirty rags, an old newspaper, or some dirty brown paper It lacks nothing but sweetness and strength This is no exaggeration. Examine for yourself and be convinced "What is worth doing at all is worth doing well" Let the good housewife skim her milk before the cream is sour, have her pans clean; her churn well scalded, a two-pound butter-mould, butter-cloth cut the right size, churn carefully, wash the buttermilk out thoroughly, salt to taste, press compactly in the mould, wrap neatly in the cloth, stand the roll on its end, have a keg of clean, sweet brine at hand put the rolls in carefully and when she has forty or fifty pounds let her pack it in a clean box, putting salt on the bottom and top in warm weather, ship it to a reliable commission house and advise to sell immediately. The returns will be more gratifying than according to the old process

The amount of butter imported to Oregon and Washington would astonish, had we the exact figures It is safe, however to estimate it at not less than sixty to eighty thousand dollars The bulk of importations arrive from the first of February to the first of May, and consists of fresh California roll, the Oregon cows in that season, apparently, being dried up Dairymen should look ahead and so arrange that they may have a few fresh cows every week or so, and then they could churn the whole year round. Our best butter comes from the Willamette slough and on Sauvie's Island. Eastern Oregon is yet a large importer of butter. However, we notice the establishment of dairies, in various parts of that section

CHEESE

The manufacture of cheese, on a large scale is as yet in its infancy, there being, as far as our knowledge goes, but four or five that we may call factories, in this state and Washington Importations of cheese are very large The making of cheese involves a considerable outlay and labor, and we would recommend only those having ample means and plenty of experience to engage in the business In the eastern states it is customary with large cheese factories are located to buy the milk from the surrounding farmers, who bring it every morning to the factory This method does away with the trouble and expense of keeping a large number of cows, and is perhaps the cheapest way of securing milk.

On White river, in Washington territory, is a factory whose cheese is equal if not superior to any we have ever tasted, either in California or the east. It is often shipped to San Francisco, and brings a higher price than any California factory So much for experience in the business, and a first class article Western Oregon and Washington are especially adapted for dairy business, and the time will no doubt come when we shall be exporters and not importers The prices for both butter and cheese have been very good during the whole of this year and dairymen have no cause to complain

EGGS

Receipts of eggs during the past year have been quite large, but the amount exported to California has been less than it was a few years ago this has been owing to the large immigration, both here, in the valley and eastern Oregon, they must have eggs hence the home demand Six or seven years ago eggs came to the Portland market in boxes loose and the breakage was enormous Now thanks to the ingenuity of man we are enabled to transport "Hen Fruit" any distance without breakage Country merchants have a bad habit of holding eggs, waiting an advance in the market This is bad policy as the rotten more than counterbalance any advance in price We have not much cause to complain of the quality of Oregon eggs, for they are as a rule fresh and edible

We learn of a process for keeping eggs any length of time, and understand that there are parties in this city who are engaged in that industry We had a few of the eggs preserved by that process laying in a common paper box in our office for five months and upon examining them, we found them as fresh as any not more than two weeks old This process is carried on quite extensively in the western states and has worked a revolution in the egg trade It is patented and the right of territory sold

HOG PRODUCTS

We could fill a paper with remarks about the hog products of our state but in these remarks a few words on crop, quality and price, will be sufficient The abundance of wild feed and the low price of wheat stimulated many farmers to the raising of pork and the result has been, that this year's hog crop in Oregon, exceeds that of any former season We are pleased to notice an improvement in the quality Farmers are beginning to learn that the larger the hog the larger the price, and the skinny and long porker of 100 pounds, is being gradually replaced by the whopper of 150 and upwards Farmers will learn by experience, if not by any other means, that good stock, be it hogs, cattle or sheep will always repay the extra investment

Owing to the high price of pork throughout the east, the advance has made itself felt here, and pork men are obtaining more this year for their product than any recent season As yet there is not what we may call a large pork packing establishment in Oregon or Washington The quantity of hams and lard imported into this country is immense, but the day is not far distant when some man of capital and industry will see the advantage to be derived from establishing a packing house at this point

WOOL.

Wool growing is largely on the increase, and the price this season has been very satisfactory We note an improvement in the quality of Eastern Oregon and the same can be said of wool raised in the valley Our best wool, as everybody knows, comes from the Umpqua valley With railroad connection through to the eastern market, our wools will stand a chance of being sold more upon their own merits and of avoiding the tax which is levied upon them in San Francisco Wool growers should give more attention to the grading of their fleeces, and sack nothing but wool Very frequently we hear complaints about dirt, tags, etc., put in with the wool Such disreputable practices tend only to lessen its market value

At the present writing, the eastern wool market is in a normal condition, owing to the dullness of trade, attendant upon the holidays We do not look for much stir in wool around these parts until next harvest Wool growers would find it more profitable to bale their wool instead of sacking it, as the freight on baled wool is less than on sacked The wool industry is bound to remain among the leading features of this state's commerce.

HOPS.

The cultivation of hops in this valley is receiving considerable attention of late The price during the last three years has been satisfactory to growers of few exceptions The few are those who are never satisfied with a good living price. To illustrate this statement, we will give a few facts: During the after part of last October, a few speculators from San Francisco were among the hop growers, offering them from 18 to 25 cents per pound for their crop. We have referred to growers in this valley. Some accepted the offer and others, who thought themselves very wise, refused. To-day what is the consequence? Instead of trying to establish a home market for their article, the knowing ones consign to San Francisco. Hops are dull there to day at 18 and 20 cents, involving a loss to the growers from 3 to 7 cents per pound. We know one hop grower who has lost eleven hundred dollars by the operation and a few others that we could name are in the same fix. Why farmers will blindly speculate on their crops is beyond comprehension. We venture to assert that if a buyer were to visit every farmer in the valley and offer him one dollar per bushel for his next year's crop of wheat, fully four-fifths of them would decline the offer. This speculative idea applies not only to hops, but to wheat, oats, potatoes and every article a farmer in this state raises.

OUR FAST TROTTERS.

List of the Horses Trotting in 2:25 or Less During 1881.

The extraordinary progress of the American trotting horse can be seen by comparing the record below with those of twenty years ago and earlier. As late as 1853 the best mile ever trotted in harness was made by Highland Maid in 2:27. In 1858 Flora Temple electrified the sporting world by the then marvelous record of 2 19¾, which held the admiration of all until Dexter reduced it to 2:17¼. Since the latter's famous performances a host of flyers have arisen into prominence and Maud S, St. Julien, Trinket, Hopeful and Rarus have lowered the record of Bonner's celebrated gelding. The past year has been prolific of fast records, and for the information of those of our readers who wish to refer often to such statistics a complete list is given of all horses with a record of less than 2:25, made in 1881

THE 2:25 LIST OF 1881.

Apple W	2:20	June	2:23
Amlinda	2:25	Jimmie Stewart	2:24
Big John	2:21¾	J. P. Morris	2:20
Blackwood Prince	2:24¼	Kate McCall	2:22
Buzz Medium	2:23	Lady Monroe	2:2[illegible]
Clingstone	2:14	Mambrino Clay	2:25
David C	2:25	Mambrino Dudley	2:22
Elwood Medium	2:21¼	Modoc	2:2[illegible]
Empress	2:24¼	Phil Thompson	2:2[illegible]
Eureka	2:23	Romero	2:2¾
Flora F	2:24¾	Tariff	2:2¼
Forrest Patchen	2:24¾	Troubadour	2 1¾
Independence	2:21¼	Wildflower	2:21
J. B. Thomas	2:18¾		

The above list comprises new horses entirely—whose first appearance was made on the turf during the year.

HORSES THAT REDUCED RECORDS

	From	To
Maud S	2:10¾	2:10¼
Trinket	2:19¾	2:14
Piedmont	2:21¾	2:17¼
So-So	2:24	2:17¼
Edwin Thorne	2:23	2:17¾
Santa Claus	2:18	2:17¼
Josephus	2:25	2:18
Kate Sprague	2:24	2:18
Robert McGregor	2:27	2:18
Alexander	2:21¼	2:19
Fannie Witherspoon	2:26	2:19¾
John S Clark	2:30	2:19¾
Humboldt	2:30	2:20
Silverton	2:22¾	2:20¼
William H	2:24	2:20¼
Voltaire	2:21	2:20¾
Pilot B	2:22¾	2:21¾
Jersey Boy	2:21¾	2:21¼
Charlie Champlin	2:24¾	2:21¾
Bateman	2:22¾	2:22
Brigadier	2:23¾	2:22
Calmar	2:23¾	2:22
Helena	2:27	2:22
Gibraltar	2:24¾	2:22¾
Little Sioux	2:30	2:22¼
Nancy	2:23¾	2:22¾
Sweetheart	2:25¾	2:22¾
John E	2:28	2:23
Minnie R	2:24	2:23
Pickard	2:24¾	2:23
Robert Lee	2:25¾	2:23
Argonaut	2:26¾	2:23¼
Belle Echo	2:28¾	2:23¼
Fred Casey	2:26	2:23¼
Unolala	2:27¼	2:23¼
Wizz	2:23¾	2:23¼
Fashion	2:29	2:23¾
Goldfinder	2:26	2:23¾
Abdallah Boy	2:25	2:24¼
Belle Oakley	2:25	2:24¼
Wagner's Bashaw	2:26	2:24¼
Del Sur	2:25	2:24¼
Lumps	2:25¾	2:24¼
Galatea	2:25¾	2:24½
Fred Douglas	2:25¾	2:24¾
Dan Donaldson	2:28	2:24¾
Florence	2:25¾	2:24¾
Elsie Groff	2:26¾	2:25
Lady Martin	2:28¾	2:25
Lady Thorne	2:29¾	2:25
Maggie G	2:27¼	2:25
Tom Hendricks	2:30	2:25
Echora	2:26¼	2:25

HORSES NOT REDUCING RECORDS—1881.

	Record.	Best
Abbotsford	2:21¾	2:21¼
Bonesetter (dead)	2.19	2 21
Charlie Ford	2 16¾	2.18¾
Dan Smith	2:21¾	2:22¾
Deck Wright	2:19¾	2:21
Driver	2:19¾	2:20½
Emma B.	2:22	2:23¾
Hopeful	2 14¾	2:18¾
Irene	2:20¾	2:23¾
Keene Jim	2.19¾	2 19¾
Lady Foxie	2:24¾	2:24¾
Lucy	2:20¾	+2 21¾
Midnight	2 18¾	2 19
Moose	2.19¾	2 20¾
Steve Maxwell	2:21¾	2:22¾
St Julien	2.11¾	2.14¾
Wedgewood	2.19	2 19¾
Wild Lilly	2:24	2:25
Will Cody	2 19¾	2:24

Gold and Stock Reports.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 30.

Receipts—Wheat—150,000 ctls, including 142,000 aboard ship, flour, 11,500 qr sks, potatoes, 3500 sks

CHARTERED

To Liverpool Br ship Artist, 1371 tons, 70s

Wheat—There is a good demand and market firm. $1 65 bid for No 1 shipping. Sales of fair milling at $1 62½ extra choice milling, $1 67½

Barley—The market, a strong for feed Sales coast feed, $1 55@1 60 Good coast feed quotable $1 57½.

Oats—Sellers are raising their pretentions, $1 72½@1 80 asked for feed No sales reported

Potatoes—Market is quiet at 90c@$1 10 for Garnet Chile.

Butter—Fresh roll market firm, unchanged For packed market weak choice packed, 26@29c Choice pickled, ditto

Eggs—Market firm at unchanged quotations

Hops—For choice there is a fair inquiry, mostly speculative No sales reported, but some pending Quotations unchanged

Provisions—The demand is light Stocks of all kinds are large Market is easy Hams—Eastern choice to fancy 16@16½c Bacon—California light 13½c Lard—California, 12½@13c

Apples—Market is firm with a good demand for choice Poor qualities difficult to sell Newtown Pippins, in boxes $1@2 Bellflower, $1@1 50 Mixed lots common 50@75c

Dried Fruit—Masterly inactivity sums up the business

CHICAGO MARKET

CHICAGO, Dec 30

Wheat—$1 27⅛ January

Pork—$16 82½ January

Lard—$11 January

Ribs—$8 65 January

NEW YORK MARKETS

NEW YORK, Dec 30

Wheat—Market unsettled, $1 32@1 40

Flour—Steady

SEND FOR CIRCULAR

All above sold by druggists

Hop Bitters Mfg Co, Rochester, N Y, & Toronto, Ont.

EMERY WHEELS & MACHINERY

AT

H. P. GREGORY & CO'S,

43 Front Street.

d4s

ware, etc.

108 and 110 Front st., R. side.

Good assortment of all kinds of Saddles and Harness made of No 1 Oak Tanned Leather Country orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed

DRUGGISTS'

Furnishing and Prescription Glassware.

P. I. OVERACRE, Manufacturer's Agent,

123 California St , Room 37,

SAN FRANCISCO

n30d3m

FOR SALE—A NICE LOT

TILLAMOOK BUTTER.

EVERDING, & FARRELL.

Great Bargain for Milliners.

A FIRST CLASS STOCK OF MILLINERY AND Fancy Notions Fixtures etc for sale A well established and good location, enroll their competition Inquire of or address

WILLIAM MILLICAN,

Salem, Oregon.

n5d2m

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